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'We Want Everything to Go Peacefully, Without Blood' Yeltsin, Backed by Military, Says He Is in Control

Calculating The Outcome Conflict? Compromise? Or Victory for President?

By Barry James International Herald Tribune Soviet experts said Wednesday that they saw three possible outcomes to the Russian crisis: a slowly emerging victory for President Boris N. Yeltsin, a compromise between the president and his parliamentary opponents, and a civil conflict.

By Margaret Shapiro Washington Post Service MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin declared himself firmly in control of Russia on Wednesday as he won crucial backing from officials of the Defense and Interior ministries and the Central Bank in his battle with the parliament for control of Russia.

television and radio and most telephone lines in the parliament cut, Mr. Rutskoi's impact outside of Moscow seemed limited so far. A call by the speaker of the parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, for a nationwide protest strike against Mr. Yeltsin appeared to be having no effect.

The legislature in Nizhny Novgorod, one of the most pro-reform spots in the country, declared Mr. Yeltsin's disbanding of the parliament illegal and called for new elections for president as well as the parliament.



The changing of the guard at Lenin's tomb in Red Square went on as usual Wednesday despite the leadership crisis in Russia.



Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev with President Boris N. Yeltsin during their impromptu stroll in Pushkin Square on Wednesday.

In the Hinterland, Balance of Power Lies With Yeltsin

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service USINSK, Russia — Galina Andreeva, sweeping the last yellow willow leaves of this Arctic city's brief autumn from her apartment courtyard, paused briefly Wednesday to explain her faith in President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Japan Politicians Learn Media Savvy

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service TOKYO — When high-ranking visitors call on the new prime minister at his residence these days, there are a few familiar holdovers from the 38-year-rule of the Liberal Democrats that ended abruptly this summer.

Kiosk Mideast Meeting Set

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — An international conference aimed at raising billions of dollars to support the Israel-PLO agreement has been set for Oct. 1 in Washington, the State Department said.

U.S. Backpedals on Putting Troops Under UN Control

By Barton Gellman Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration, under conflicting pressures from Congress and the United Nations, is backpedaling from a broad new policy on peace enforcement operations that would place American combat troops under UN command.



DOZENS DIE IN ALABAMA DERAILMENT — An Amtrak train derailed early Wednesday into a bayou near Mobile, Alabama, killing nearly 40 people. Thirteen others were missing in the accident, which partly destroyed a rail bridge. Page 2.

Olympics: Referendum on China's Future

By Ian Thomsen International Herald Tribune MONTE CARLO — The vote here Thursday night to select the site of the 2000 Summer Olympics has become a referendum on China's role in the next century.

Odds Favor Beijing

LONDON — The odds on Beijing winning the bid grew longer Wednesday at the bookmakers Ladbrokes, which quoted Beijing at 2 to 1 after offering even money Tuesday.

the 1996 site. "It's possible that Beijing's count is based upon canvassing they don't understand. I actually think a lot of people are wavering on their votes — I reckon about 30."

While allegations of human rights abuses by China have dominated press coverage of the 101st International Olympic Committee session here, the issue apparently has not colored the voters' view of the Chinese bid.

With each ballot, Beijing's opponents should grow stronger. The city with the lowest vote total will be eliminated after each round, with Berlin and Istanbul expected to go first.

"Human rights is not the issue people are talking about," Mr. Scott said. He added that "the risk of a politically motivated Games" See GAMES, Page 17



# From Guerrilla to Cop: Palestinians Train for New Mission

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — The pipes skirted, the drums beat, and Captain Faisal Mahmoud Mustafa, trained as a Palestinian airborne commando to drop one day on Israel, began — somewhat awkwardly — to discuss his new mission as a simple cop, protecting Arab and Israeli alike on the beat in Gaza or Jericho.

The paratrooper was one of 21 former soldiers from the Palestine Liberation Army who are being retrained as policemen at the Jordan police academy.

Along with hundreds more at similar institutions across the Arab world, they are supposed to cross the Jordan River a few months hence. Their deployment will be the first real sign that Israel is relinquishing some physical control of territory it has occupied since the 1967 Middle East war.

Israel would once have called Captain Mustafa and his fellow policemen terrorists. On Tuesday, largely for the benefit of television cameras, they went on parade to show the skills they are supposed to use as police officers.

They marched in close order across a sunlit square, field-stripped rifles (American M-16s, not Russian AK-47s), and grasping nightsticks and clear plastic shields, gave a stirring demonstration of how they would put down a riot with no more damage than bruised heads and egos — an unfamiliar tactic in lands more used to tear gas, rubber bullets, and live fire.

Completing the ceremony, a Jordanian police band played drums and bagpipes, which were introduced by the British, who controlled Jordan from the end of the First World War until the end of the Second.

"It's very fine duty," said Captain Mustafa, 34, who left Nabius in the occupied West Bank to become a guerrilla in 1979. "We have to protect the safety of all the people."

But what if things got out of hand, a reporter asked. What if he was ordered to fire his rifle at a fellow Palestinian, say, a militant opposed to the peace accord? Would he obey?

"No, no," he said, and ended the interview before he could be pressed further on his rules of engagement.

For those who had seen Palestinian fighters in Lebanon in the 1970s and 1980s — all free-style uniform and creative discipline — the 21 men offered something of a contrast: their navy blue uniforms were pressed, their black boots shone, and there was not a kaffiyeh to be seen.

But in a way, that was not surprising. The Palestine Liberation Army is the official armed wing of the P.L.O., not of any of its many factions. Since its inception in 1965, its soldiers have generally come under the close control of the various Arab governments that sheltered them and thus have been subjected to military discipline.

Captain Mustafa said he had undergone Jordanian army training before joining the Palestinian army. Although he had completed five parachute drops to win his wings, he said, he had never seen combat.

The former soldiers are central to the P.L.O.'s desire to spread its writ when self-rule comes to Gaza and Jericho and autonomy slowly creeps into other parts of the occupied West Bank. Such is the urgency of the group's campaign to create a police force of up to 30,000 members that it placed an advertisement in a Jerusalem newspaper inviting Palestinian men and women to join up.

At a news conference in Amman on Thursday, the P.L.O. chairman, Yasser Arafat, said he wanted the police to be in place "in the beginning of the handing over from the other side." Under the agreement signed in Washington last week, that is supposed to be within the next four months.

Brigadier General Mohammed Abdel Rahim Qudsiyeh, the Palestine Liberation Army commander, confirmed reports that his army, which numbers more than 12,000 spread over several Arab countries, would redeploy to Jordan and Egypt before they moved to the police beat.

"All of the Palestine Liberation Army will transform into police," he said.

But as part of establishing the P.L.O.'s authority, the officers will have to confront the hostility of Islamic fundamentalists who oppose the accord with Israel.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### North Korea Weighs Treaty Pullout

TOKYO (AFP) — North Korea warned Wednesday that it might retract its decision to stay in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty if the United States continued to press for talks on inspection of its nuclear facilities.

A North Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman asserted in a statement that the United States had set "unilateral, self-opinionated" preconditions to a third round of bilateral contacts between the two former enemies of the Korean War.

The statement said that Washington was demanding that Pyongyang hold talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency and with South Korea on inspections of the suspected nuclear facilities. The statement added that the interest of the United States was not to settle the nuclear problem but rather "to siege and stifle our republic and our socialist system."

### Iraq Releases 3 Swedish Engineers

BAGHDAD (AFP) — Iraq on Wednesday released three Swedish employees of the Ericsson telecommunications company who were sentenced a year ago to seven years in prison for entering the country illegally, officials said.

Stefan Wihlborg, 32, Christer Stroemgren, 43, and Leif Westberg, 42, had been moved from prison to a Baghdad hotel and were to leave the Iraqi capital by road. The three engineers were sentenced in September 1992 after straying across the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border.

They had left Kuwait City for an oilfield north of the capital where they were to install mobile telephone base stations, but they lost their way and drove into Iraq. The Iraqi government had rejected Sweden's appeals for the release of the three men.

### Khmer Rouge to Defend Territory

BANGKOK (AFP) — The Khmer Rouge said Wednesday that it would defend territory under its control in western Cambodia if the new national government attempted to assert its sovereignty over the area.

In a statement issued by radio a day after the parliament formally declared Cambodia's new constitution, the radical guerrilla movement declared that Khmer Rouge fighters are under strict orders to defend their positions and to vigorously protect the Khmer nation as well as the entire Khmer people.

The statement was issued amid signs of Thai impatience with Khmer Rouge intransigence in refusing to reach a settlement with the new Cambodian government.

### South Africa Legislators Cry 'Traitor'

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — Far-right South African legislators trying to prevent blacks from getting a share of power lined up in Parliament on Wednesday and called the government's chief democracy negotiator a "despicable traitor."

Pandemonium erupted when Ferdinand Hertzberg, the pro-apartheid leader of the Conservative Party, refused three times to withdraw the insult and was ordered to leave. When Speaker Eli Louw ordered Mr. Hertzberg out, party members lined up to declare in Afrikaans "the honorable Minister of Constitutional Development is a despicable traitor to parliament."

A showdown was avoided when Mr. Louw abruptly adjourned the session. "This was a tremendous victory for the Conservative Party," Mr. Hertzberg said afterward.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Parisian Traffic Disrupted by Strikes

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — Strikes in Paris over wages and working conditions disrupted traffic on the Paris Metro and a suburban commuter rail line on Wednesday, the city's transport authority said. A spokesman said the one-day strike stopped at least 50 percent of trains on half the lines.

A three-day-old rush hour strike delayed commuters on the north-south RER commuter line which serves Charles de Gaulle international airport. A strike by Air France bus drivers worsened the plight of airline passengers. Metro strikers were protesting a general freeze on civil service wages. They demanded wage negotiations with the management as well as more staff to improve security.

Provincial cities were also hit by transport stoppages. In Lyon, the subway shut down and one bus in 10 was running. (Reuters, AFP)

Authorities in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi have warned residents and visitors against eating or catching fish in its Gulf waters after large numbers of fish were found to be contaminated with dangerous chemicals. (Reuters)

# Mubarak Presses Rabin to Act Now On Pact With Syria

are currently facing a bruising, marathon debate in the Israeli Knesset to pass the P.L.O. accord, which calls for self-rule in Jericho and Gaza Strip.

The diplomat said Mr. Rabin had explained to Mr. Mubarak that with a thin parliamentary majority it was difficult for him to push through a new deal with Syria so soon after the P.L.O.-Israel accord.

■ **Slain Palestinian Mourned**

Thousands of mourners turned out Wednesday for the funeral of a moderate Palestinian lawyer who was shot as he drove home from a meeting in support of the P.L.O.-Israel accord, wire services reported from Gaza City, in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip.

The lawyer, Mohammed Abu Shaaban, 36, an activist in Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction of the P.L.O., was shot by five masked gunmen in Gaza City on Tuesday and killed by a single shot to the chest, relatives said.

Local Palestinian leaders said that Mr. Shaaban's death was not the start of a confrontation between opponents and supporters of the agreement.

Fatih Abu Medain, a member of the Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace talks, said the assassination "will not be followed by a bloodbath."

In Tunis, Fatah said Wednesday that non-Palestinian extremists opposed to peace were behind the assassination of Mr. Shaaban.

"It was planned by extremist forces outside the ranks of the Palestinian people," said a senior Fatah member, Hakam Balawi. He added that "forces that reject peace" are working to "destroy the peace process and to sow strife among Palestinians."

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# Demjanjuk Is Harassed on Flight to U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Seven years after he left the United States in handcuffs on charges he was the Nazi death camp guard "Ivan the Terrible," John Demjanjuk returned on Wednesday a free man.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 73, convicted and then acquitted on new evidence in Israel of being the notorious guard at the Treblinka death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland, arrived on an El Al Israel Airlines flight. He immediately boarded a small chartered aircraft at John F. Kennedy International Airport and flew to Medina, Ohio, about 40 miles (65 kilometers) south of his home in suburban Cleveland.

His brother-in-law, Ed Nishnic, declined to disclose Mr. Demjanjuk's final destination but confirmed he would not be traveling immediately to his home, as had been expected.

"He's thankful to be back home in the United States," Mr. Nishnic told reporters at the airport in New York.

The flight from Israel to New York was not without incident. Before Mr. Demjanjuk settled into his business class seat on jumbo jet that carried him to freedom, a passenger spat "Murderer" at him.

It was the first of many epithets hurled his way.

Two students entered the section where Mr. Demjanjuk and family members were seated and tried to circulate a petition condemning the airline for allowing him on the plane.

Another passenger, Anne Spicer, slapped the inside of her left arm bearing the tattooed identification number she received in 1944 while an infant in the Auschwitz death camp.

"I don't feel," she said, leers welling in her eyes. "My blood is coagulating. It's been many years but the wound is still open."

Mr. Demjanjuk had been extradited from the United States and convicted in an Israeli court of being "Ivan," a sadistic Ukrainian



Representative James A. Traficant of Ohio, left, and Mr. Demjanjuk en route to New York aboard the El Al flight on Wednesday. Mr. Traficant worked for Mr. Demjanjuk's return from Israel.

guard who operated gas chambers and mutilated victims at the Treblinka death camp in German-occupied Poland, where 850,000 Jews were killed in 1942 and 1943.

Mr. Demjanjuk said that he was a victim of mistaken identity.

Since the conviction, evidence has emerged from Soviet archives

casting strong doubt that Mr. Demjanjuk was "Ivan." In July, the Israeli Supreme Court overturned Demjanjuk's 1988 conviction, saying there was reasonable doubt. But the court said there was evidence that Mr. Demjanjuk had been a guard at other camps, notably Sobibor, in Poland, where 250,000 Jews died.

An Israeli Supreme Court justice ordered Mr. Demjanjuk's release last week after rejecting petitions that he be tried on charges of committing other war crimes.

Mr. Demjanjuk now faces U.S. court battles, hoping to regain the citizenship he lost in 1981 for lying on his American entry papers. (AP, Reuters, NYT)

# Amtrak Train Crash Kills at Least 38

SARALAND, Alabama — An Amtrak train jumped the tracks on a bridge and plunged into a foggy bayou before daybreak Wednesday, trapping passengers in a submerged car and killing at least 38 people, the authorities said. Fifteen others were missing.

It was the deadliest crash in the history of Amtrak, which was created in 1970 to run the nation's long-distance passenger trains.

All three engines and four of the eight cars on Amtrak's Sunset Limited derailed just after 3 A.M. in a remote, swampy area on the northern outskirts of Mobile, an Amtrak spokesman said in Washington.

Two of the derailed cars were passenger cars, including the one that was entirely submerged.

"It's conceivable today's catastrophic accident could eclipse the number of fatalities for our entire 22-year history," the spokesman said. He said 48 people had died in Amtrak crashes before Wednesday.

Bill Crosson of Tallahassee, Florida, said he, his wife, Vivian, and at least three others narrowly escaped from the rear of the submerged car.

"The water just rose immediately up to the top," Mr. Crosson said. "I

mean, there was just no room for error." He said they were in the water for up to 45 minutes, clinging to debris, before someone spotted them, shined a flashlight and yelled, "Follow us, guys!"

"I just tried to give some of them a hand," said Brian McConnell of Bayshire, Scotland. "Nothing spectacular. It was all I could do."

Tom Jennings, a police spokesman, said the dark bayou water made the search for passengers difficult. "The visibility is not very good," he said. "Divers are having to go through it by hand."

The cause of the accident was not known, and the Amtrak spokesman said he did not want to speculate. A section of the bridge was collapsed after the wreck, with one car perched precariously at the edge of the damaged area. The crew on a freight train that crossed the bridge shortly before the accident reported no problems, the authorities said.

The train was en route from Los Angeles to Miami, with 189 passengers and 17 crew members aboard, Amtrak said.

Officials from CSX Transportation Inc., the owner of the track, and a team from the National Transportation Safety Board were heading to the scene. CSX said the bridge was constructed in 1909.

Last week, the board found that poor track maintenance by CSX had caused a 1991 Amtrak crash that killed eight people in South Carolina.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### German Catholics Dwindle Dramatically

Membership in the Roman Catholic Church has been dropping dramatically in Germany. Last year, 190,000 Western Germans left the church, nearly two and a half times as many as in 1988, the newsweekly Focus reports.

The leading reason cited, according to a survey by the Alvensbach research institute, was not the tax on income that German church members are obliged to pay (fixed by 89 percent) but rather a growing sense of alienation (69 percent) and a feeling that the church was out of touch on issues like divorce and abortion (68 percent). Others mentioned the church's politics, wealth, or an organizational structure seen as too rigid and unresponsive.

The poll revealed a deep gap between church teaching and belief even among practicing Catholics. Thus, 54 percent rejected the principle of priestly celibacy, 53 percent disagreed with the church's stance on contraception and 47 percent said the church was too rich.

In Germany, 43 percent of Western Germans and 7 percent of Eastern Germans are Catholic; about 41 percent of Westerners and 35 percent of Easterners are Protestant.

### Around Europe

El Pais, the Madrid daily, recently devoted more than a quarter of its front page to an aerial photo of what was about to become the largest puzzle in the world. Assembled by 14,000 volunteers, the puzzle covered much of the infield of the Olympic Stadium in Barcelona. It will find a place in the next Guinness Book of Records under two categories — most pieces, with 843,552, and largest surface, at 3,286 square meters. The Barcelona puzzle features a picture of — what else? — the front page of El Pais.

Though their standard of living has declined, more than 60 percent of Czechs back the country's economic transformation, and one-third say it should be accelerated, according to the IVVM polling agency. The support comes despite the fact that nearly half of those polled feel the economic situation is worse today than a year ago.

James Joyce, who left Ireland for good in 1912, has returned as the new face on the nation's 10-pound notes. Joyce replaces the satirist Jonathan Swift on the smaller note unveiled by the Central Bank.

French and Dutch scientists are making big strides in resolving one of medicine's most elusive mysteries: how to keep people from snoring. Acoustics specialists at the French university of Maine and the Dutch technical university at Eindhoven, using a plastic mockup,

have simulated the sound of snoring with remarkable fidelity, says Le Figaro of Paris.

By varying the intensity of the air stream and experimenting with more and less flexible materials, they have determined that snoring depends primarily on two factors: the intensity of the air stream and the flexibility of the (human) materials.

Snoring is a serious matter, of course. Volume can easily attain 70 decibels, equivalent to the noise level on a busy street. Serious snorers at times stop breathing for up to 10 seconds at a time, which can bring on cardiovascular problems.

Doctors hope that research like that carried out by the French-Dutch team will expand their choices of remedial treatment, which now rely chiefly on laser surgery or the wearing by snorers of nasal masks.

Some 62 percent of men and 44 percent of women snore, the researchers say. Women, however, are more likely to talk in their sleep.

Disgusted with the corruption of Italian democracy, the village of Seborga, near the French border, has declared its independence — and made a flower grower, Giorgio Carbone, its king. As one of his first official acts, "King Giorgio" nailed the town's white and blue flag to the church tower, and declared that Seborga would pursue a peaceful foreign policy. But he also said it would stop paying taxes to the "rotten" Italian state. Seborgians await Rome's response.

Brian Knowlton

# Polish Victors' Problem: Keep Backers - and IMF - Happy

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Since their election success, the former Communists have been trying to reassure foreign investors that they would not deplete the economic gains of the last four years by unleashing inflation and running up a huge budget deficit.

But the former Communists have confirmed that they plan to raise pensions early next year and assist some state industries that previous governments had ignored.

"We want to even out the sectors of the Polish economy," said Leszek Miller, deputy leader of the Democratic Left Alliance, the umbrella party under which the former Communists have regrouped.

"Until now, the private sector was privileged and the public sector was repressed."

Mr. Miller said a "gesture" would be made to pensioners, who provided many votes to the party on Sunday. Other party leaders said pensions would, as promised in the campaign, be doubled.

How the party, which is trying to forge a coalition, can satisfy its core constituency of the unemployed and elderly and also maintain growth remains unclear. Several economists said that could not be done. But some foreign investors remain relatively sanguine about the prospect of a leftist coalition.

The alliance won 20 percent of the vote in the parliamentary election and has entered into talks with

another former Communist Party, the Polish Peasants' Party, about a coalition. Alliance leaders said Tuesday that they had given up on forming a coalition with the centrist party of Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka, the Democratic Union.

Joining in a coalition with that party would have ended the former Communists with the respect

## NEWS ANALYSIS

from the West that they long for. But Ms. Suchocka's party, which largely masterminded the fast drive to a market economy, rejected the invitations.

A former post-Communist finance minister, Andrzej Olechowski, said that a leftist coalition would find it impossible to fulfill the expectations of three sets of voters — pensioners, teachers, and workers in state companies — and not disrupt the budget. The pension increases alone would be achievable, while keeping the deficit at 6 percent of the gross domestic product, Mr. Olechowski said.

The International Monetary Fund has required the government to keep the deficit at 5 percent to continue receiving assistance. The alliance has said it will negotiate to push that to 6 percent.

"We will not do anything without prior consultation with the IMF," Mr. Miller said. "We see no problem raising the deficit by 1 percent."

But Mr. Olechowski and other economists said it would be impossible to give raises to teachers, who work 18 hours a week, and some state workers without increasing the deficit.

Mr. Miller said that his party wanted to scrap a policy introduced by the last government that forced state enterprises to pay extra taxes on overtime pay.

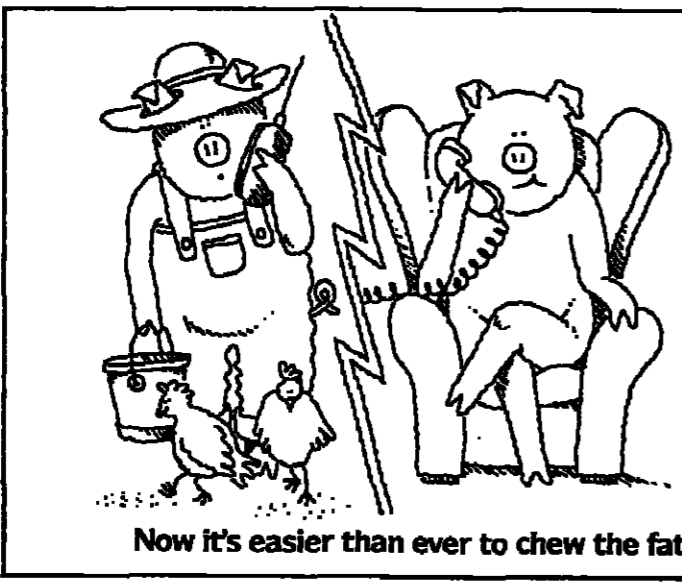
To encourage exports, he added, his party would introduce easier credit for state industries that can compete internationally.

How a leftist coalition would deal with the economy is critical, because under the "shock therapy" policies of the last government Poland became the first Eastern European country to move out of recession. With nearly 40 million people, its size makes it a potentially more attractive investment than most other countries in the region.

Industrial production in the first half of the year rose 9.4 percent, and the gross domestic product was up 3.9 percent, the sturdiest in Europe. Inflation, more than 100 percent a year two years ago, has fallen, to 35 percent. Continuing to lower inflation is a critical factor to attract investors, said Mr. Olechowski, who now leads President Lech Walesa's group, the Nonparty Bloc to Support Reform.

"They will have to renege on promises or inflation will have to increase," Mr. Olechowski said of the former Communists.

OVERVIEW



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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Russia's Democratic Coup

President Boris Yeltsin had no constitutional authority to suspend the powers of Russia's parliament and call early elections. But his bold coup could help consolidate Russian democracy, economic reforms and more respectful relations with former Soviet republics. President Bill Clinton was right to quickly extend American support.

Relations between Russia's first democratically elected president and its last perestroika parliament have been poisonous for more than a year, compromising key policies and promoting disillusionment with political and economic reform. The Soviet-era constitution, heavily amended but still largely in force, gives that parliament the authority to cancel government policies and dismiss cabinet ministers. Rebuffing Mr. Yeltsin's repeated efforts at compromise, the parliament has recklessly indulged that authority to the fullest.

Yeltsin appointees and a hostile legislative majority have issued contradictory orders, countering efforts to control hyperinflation and jeopardizing foreign economic support. The constitutional conflict has also created political and foreign policy turmoil. And there are worrisome questions about who is in control of the Russian military forces that have recently become enmeshed in civil wars in several former Soviet republics.

President Yeltsin's bid to clarify the situation by exceeding his legal authority sets back the goal of turning Russia into a "law-based state." His methods are especially troubling given Russia's traditions of personal dictator-

ship. Yet he had little choice. The alternative was to let the parliament bury all hope of reform with its own power plays.

Further, Mr. Yeltsin can claim a degree of rough-and-ready democratic legitimacy for his decrees. His 1991 election as president represented a fuller democratic choice than the 1990 parliamentary elections, in which many Krenin-endorsed candidates ran unopposed. Just this past April, a national plebiscite conferred a fresh vote of confidence on the president and, more importantly, endorsed the early dissolution of parliament. Given the lack of constitutional clarity, that vote gives Mr. Yeltsin moral authority to act as he did. Virtually every opinion poll since April has indicated that the parliament's obstructionist leaders command almost no popular support. And the December elections that Mr. Yeltsin has called will allow the democratic choice of new deputies.

It is too soon to know if Mr. Yeltsin's gamble will succeed. But he has been preparing the ground for weeks, and consulting military leaders. That paid off on Tuesday with statements of support from the defense, interior and security ministers.

Military leaders will listen to foreign reaction, especially Washington's. Unilateral exercise of executive power is risky and almost never justified. But the legislature has sacrificed its claim to legitimacy. Mr. Yeltsin's moment of decision has arrived. Advocates of freedom can wish him well, provided that this is a way station to real democracy.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Yeltsin Stands Tall Again, With Democracy at Stake

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The confrontation in Moscow had long been brewing, and it was unavoidable. There can be no doubt that Western support must go clearly and energetically to President Boris Yeltsin. He has wisely announced that he rules out the use of force in his struggle for power with the parliament, and his defense minister has wisely warned that any attempt to use force against him will bring a swift and stern response.

It is to be hoped that once again, as in the dramatic days of August 1991, the crisis will play itself out in a whimper. Mr. Yeltsin can afford to let the legislators meet and menace and to ignore them. His authority stems from his own national election and his success in the referendum of April 25 this year.

The decision to dissolve the parliament, call early legislative elections and produce a new Russian constitution is extralegal, but it should not be seen as a problem of legitimacy from the view of Western democracies. He is right in saying that Russia is a new state, and that since its old Communist-dictated constitution made no provision for renewal, that must be undertaken as a new initiative.

The impasse between his reform-minded government and the old parliament, which has copied his rival, Vice President Alexander Rutskoi, and named him acting president, was blocking the measures urgently needed to move the country through its travail of transformation. Something had to give in the face of paralysis and mounting chaos.

An unnamed Washington "senior official" made the inane parochial complaint that Mr. Yeltsin "does not have great timing," as the U.S. Senate is about to vote on a big aid package for Russia. But if the Russian leader made a serious mistake, it was in failing to call new elections quickly after the dissolution of the parliament, when the sovereign Russian Federation was established. It is late now, hopefully not too late.

He chose to try first for compromise and conciliation, which have failed. He is a blunt man and can be heavy-handed, but he has not been impetuous. At times he seemed as precariously indecisive as his former predecessor Mikhail Gorbachev. But, as his aides point out, he is at his best in crises, and when he acts it is with sober assurance.

The West's support is not for his personality, however. It is for the principle of a democratic call for the people to express their will when no other peaceable issue to deadlock seemed available.

Nothing is yet clear on how the elections will be conducted, how a new constitution will be adopted, but this must be done. Sticking to

these two points, doing what is necessary to help Mr. Yeltsin put them into effect, are the simple requirements to guide Western policy through the swamp of this crucial battle for the future of Russia.

There are many trouble spots in the world, many points of pain and danger. But in terms of how the outcome will affect everybody else, none is so important as how Russia evolves over the next generation or two. The end of the Cold War is still working its vast, often unpredictable changes. The new prospects for peace in the Middle East are the latest unexpected example.

The difference it will make if Russia becomes a reliable, confident, self-sustaining partner of the democracies or an unstable, hostile, suspicious authoritarian state is beyond contemplating. The military threat has been reduced to the point where it is unlikely to be revived in the near future, but the way the world moves will depend a lot on whether or not there is a cooperative Russia.

Of course, nothing guarantees that Mr. Yeltsin and his reformers will win the elections. That is for Russian voters to decide. Voters in Poland, whose country has emerged from the worst of its "shock therapy" and whose economy is beginning to pick up, have just decided to swing away from reform leaders and restore influence to ex-Communists, in hopes of a respite.

Building democracy and a market economy is a bumpy road. There will be more crises in the years ahead. But each one overcomes the underpinnings and the chances for success.

The Russian voters must be assured that the established democracies recognize Mr. Yeltsin's procedure of elections and constitution — and that he should add a presidential election — as the path of legitimacy. Western aid and welcome for the democracies' new Russian partner depend on its being implemented.

The stakes are tremendous. Democracy is a risk, but the only one worth taking. It is in outsiders' interest, as well as in Russia's, that we all come to agree on this.

—Flora Lewis.

## Elections Are the Only Way Forward

By Arkadi Vaksberg

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin has often been reproached, and not without basis, for failing to carry out his promises. This time he carried out a promise to the letter. He had announced in August that September would be a "hot" month. It certainly has turned out that way.

Each side in the current conflict has raised the question of the legitimacy of Mr. Yeltsin's decree of Tuesday, dissolving parliament.

This fact alone is remarkable: During the Soviet period, such arguments were never taken seriously. Anything deemed in the interests of "the dictatorship of the proletariat" was considered legal, and the determination of what was in the proletariat's interests could be decided only by the Politburo — or, more often, by one man.

But these days the legality of any decision is a key question and requires, at the least, a clear answer.

True, the president's decree runs absolutely counter to those articles of the constitution cited by Vice President Alexander Rutskoi and the majority of deputies. But is it totally without legitimacy?

A more general question arises with particular acuteness: Is the law being cited by the president's bitter opponents itself legal?

In recent years I have been repeating an idea that is far from being generally accepted: Law and right are not identical. This thought was reflected in the president's address to the people.

Where is the legitimacy in a constitution that is the basic law of another country? It is still written into the law that the constitution is that of the Russian Soviet Federation of Socialist Republics — part of the Soviet Union, since dissolved.

Is a parliament legitimate when it was elected to serve a republic in a state that no longer exists?

Finally, what articles of the constitution should be considered for

purposes of governing the country? The document has been amended more than 300 times to suit the whims or interests of deputies, who represent a minority of the population. The amendments often contradict each other.

The Constitutional Court has not yet disclosed its reasoning for finding the president's actions unconstitutional, nor has it revealed the arguments of four dissenting members of the court. But obviously, each side interprets various articles in the constitution differently. It cannot be otherwise — the work of the court has no meaning without relying on the text of the constitution.

All of this, however, is no more than the search for an exit from a vicious circle. The constitution as it stands offers no dignified and strictly legal way out.

Indeed, there is only one legitimate way out: to conduct elections for both the parliament and the presidency as quickly as possible. The principle of popular rule, which is guaranteed by the existing constitution, decrees that the final decision in all matters belongs to the people, and not to those who arbitrarily speak out in their name.

Only in this way can legitimate power be instituted. The alternative is a deepening of political and economic crisis, a complete collapse of the country, and the worst possible scenario: civil war.

The writer is a prominent Moscow legal expert and writes on political affairs. He contributed this comment to The Moscow Times.

## China's Case Is Lame

Do read Chen Guoqing's letter elsewhere on this page on why the Olympics people in their meeting this Thursday should award the year 2000 Games to Beijing. It is presumably China's best case. But it falls woefully short of either validating the Chinese bid or demonstrating an understanding of just why so many others do not support it.

The particular thing that the Chinese Embassy press counselor fails to grasp is that this country's capacity — of which he boasts — to ensure street security and to lock up large numbers of people cannot be regarded by onlookers in other countries as simply an efficiency in prosecuting what all would regard as prosecutable crime. It bespeaks as well the heavy-handed wielding of state power to suppress human rights.

Nor is this just a matter of theory. Some earlier political prisoners have recently been freed in Beijing as an apparent part of its campaign to win the 2000 Olympics. But there are fresh reports of impending new trials of dissidents arrested more recently. In the same breath, the Chinese authorities deny these "unverified allegations" and insist that human rights are irrelevant to their Olympics petition. But the reports come from organizations with a good track record, and as this post-Cold War point can be no denying

that human rights performance is more relevant than guarantees of street security.

Chen Guoqing ends his letter with the suggestion that hosting the Olympics will spur a greater "opening up" in China. This is an evident reference to the hopeful argument that all of the coming, going, mixing and communicating that attend the Games is bound to have a liberalizing effect. This argument is made by a school of China watchers and by some Chinese dissidents as well. Some of them say further that the threat of cancellation of the Games, once awarded, would help keep Beijing on its toes for seven years.

But there is no cause to think that the handful of old men who manage these affairs in China are close human rightsers looking for a sly way to advance a secret agenda. On the contrary, the best information suggests that the "opening up" the authorities contemplate is meant to proceed under tight official controls designed to minimize liberalizing tendencies. The Chinese government, if it gets the Games, could reasonably judge that it had been granted an international license to continue running a tight, repressive regime. That is the reason to hold off on awarding the Games to China until, by its conduct, it has won this honor fair.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.



## Olympics 2000: Forget the Politics and Listen to China's Case

By Robert W. Barnett

WASHINGTON — The possibility that China could be selected Thursday to host the 2000 Olympic Games has caused consternation among American human rights activists in Congress and elsewhere.

In testimony this summer before a U.S. Senate panel, Anita DeFranz, an American member of the International Olympic Committee, and Leroy Walker, president of the American Olympic Committee, warned that governmental or political intrusion into the IOC's deliberations might actually enhance the committee's interest in the Chinese candidacy.

The greatest achievement of the Barcelona Games, they said, was that superpower international politics were absent from the choice for the first time in decades.

Barcelona honored a lustrous tradition that began when 77 men from 14 nations gathered in Paris in 1894 to create a vehicle to bring together the youth of the world in athletic competition. These men were educators and members of peace movements; seven were Nobel Peace laureates. None regarded national virtue as a practical precondition for participation in the Olympic movement. The most to be expected, they felt, was a commitment to join in a search for world peace and understanding.

But to many people today, the mere fact of a Chinese candidacy is morally "provocative." There seems to be no interest in the possibility that an ethical code dealing with individual rights, duties and values could in some way differ from that of the Western world and still be moral. Confucian moralism permeated Chinese, Japanese and Korean history for more than 2,000 years.

No one at the Senate hearing was heard to assert the relevance or irrelevance of this different belief system.

What appeared to be mistakenly relevant, however, was that "Tiananmen" had become a code word for China's "barbarous indifference to human rights and dignity." Television had furnished irrefutable evidence that the "monsters of Tiananmen had killed their own children."

China specialists at the World Bank are dumbfounded by how widely by the Tiananmen episode blocks out reality. From the bank's files now emerges the profile of an economic

system — a culture — serving the needs of 1.1 billion people, being transformed from the antithetical egalitarianism of Mao into a Deng-sponsored system of market orientation that doubled national productivity from 1979 to 1989. Unlike the situation in other developing countries, in China the first to benefit were the poorest of the poor on the farms. History shows nothing to match the scale and nature of that wealth-bestowing transformation.

The tragedy of Tiananmen did not undo China's modernization. Since that event, modernization has become more far-reaching and more rapid — perhaps dangerously so — despite colossal setbacks caused by both man and nature.

For example, to serve the common good, the ravages of malignant inflation had to be controlled. Then in the spring of 1991, China was hit by its worst floods of the century. Ten million people died, the Chinese press reported. But flood victims were home before winter. Chinese authorities, national, provincial and local, with help from friends abroad, did what they did merely as a humanitarian necessity, indifferent to niceties of rights, duties or correct procedure.

During the spring of 1992, I joined a tidal wave of travelers to China to discover, with delighted amazement, a culture more mobile, less fearful, more optimistic, and offering greater choice of opportunity, than that place has seen in this century.

"Socialism with a Chinese face" cloaked the most sudden, the largest, the most productive and most untidy "democratic" commitment to market orientation in history. But the American media continue to focus on the "aging cabal" in Beijing and the self-serving complaints of a small community of "dissidents" in China and abroad, upon whom the effective engineers of Chinese reform are not significantly dependent.

Serious reform-minded Chinese know that responsibility for managing the 1964 Olympic Games hastened Japan's capability to move more comfortably and swiftly into a still unfamiliar world economic community. These Chinese also know that the scheduling of the 1988 Games in South Korea took place despite the bloody military suppression of a student uprising at Kwangju, and during a dangerous time in military posturing between North and South Korea planning for the Games restrained misbehavior by guaranteeing a world audience. Management of the Games improved Korea's capacity to progress. For Chinese to start practicing linguistic skills and promoting civility would be vital preparation for receiving the year 2000 A.D. China's anticipated visitors.

Preparing for the 2000 Games would enlarge and consolidate China's present openness; it could nourish China's understanding of, and commitment to, democracy.

Without pushing for it, Washington should find some way to show delight in the possible selection of China to host the Olympic Games at the start of the next millennium.

The writer is U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific from 1963 to 1970. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## America and the PLO

The agreement signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization will have implications for American law and policy that go beyond the immediate task of supporting and financing the continuing peace process. During the long years of conflict between the former antagonists, the United States enacted some laws and adopted some positions in relation to the PLO that were of dubious constitutionality. Now, as Secretary of State Warren Christopher said in a speech in New York on Monday, it is time to review them.

Among the laws that should be repealed are those that closed the PLO's United Nations observer office in New York and its information office in Washington. These facilities, staffed by Americans and legal resident aliens and complying with all relevant U.S. laws, were engaged in providing information to the public — political propaganda, if you will — not in terrorism, and should never have been the target of congressional suppression. The offices should be allowed to reopen.

A second area of concern does not require a statutory change but a policy shift. During the Bush administration, the Immigration and Naturalization Service chose to interpret a provision of the immigration law in a way that would allow the deportation of any alien who had ever supported any organization that has

committed an act of terrorism, even if the person only contributed funds for lawful and legitimate purposes like refugee assistance or health care. Moreover, the statutory definition of "terrorism" is broad enough to cover not only the PLO but many organizations like the African National Congress and others that have taken up arms in political struggles widely supported in America.

Because of this policy, the U.S. government has been trying to deport eight aliens living in Los Angeles, not one of whom has been accused of a crime or charged with engaging in terrorism. But because they have spoken and raised money for a PLO-related group, the U.S. government wants to expel them. Sixty-three immigration law professors wrote to Attorney General Janet Reno on Monday urging her reconsideration of this overboard policy. It is wrong not only in the context of the PLO but on its face.

Ms. Reno should also take another look at the Los Angeles case, which was inherited from the Reagan and Bush administrations, and abandon it. The aliens involved did nothing for which an American citizen could be penalized. The charge against them is political speech, not terrorism, and speech should not be a deportation offense.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

**Test of Strength in Moscow**

The decisive battle has begun in Moscow. The dual leadership of president and parliament should not be ended by new parliamentary elections on Dec. 11 and 12.

To be sure, Boris Yeltsin has no formal right to disband parliament. He is not allowed to do so under the Breshnev-era constitution he is trying to get rid of with the help of a new elected parliament, just as he is trying to get rid of the old, Soviet-era parliament.

The Russian president seemingly could extricate himself from this vicious circle only by claiming the moral right to reject a parliament determined to block everything. It was obvious that Mr. Yeltsin would have to run into conflict with the constitution if he wanted to break the Russian knot.

Mr. Yeltsin can claim, though, that the April referendum was a vote of confidence for him and his policies.

Vice President Alexander Rutskoi, who has long been disloyal, described Mr. Yeltsin's decree as a coup and declared himself to be the legitimate president.

Now it must be seen who can marshal the strongest arguments — unfortunately, perhaps, in the military sense.

—Die Welt (Hamburg).

## 'Political and Social Stability'

By Chen Guoqing

The writer is press counselor at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Washington.

WASHINGTON — I am much concerned with Senator Bill Bradley's claim that a million people "were arrested in China in the four months leading up to the 1990 Asian Games" and that "it is appropriate to suggest that awarding Beijing the Olympics in the year 2000 might prompt a violent crackdown similar to the one that was launched before the Asian Games." Senator Bradley based his conclusion on an untrue premise. China never "embarked upon a nationwide crackdown on crime in preparation for the Asian Games."

China has a population of 1.17 billion. Its crime rate — about 2 per thousand — is nevertheless much lower than the world average because of measures adopted by the government to stimulate economic growth and maintain social stability. Official statistics from China's Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate show that the number of arrests in 1990 was up 10.3 percent. This came about as a result of the increase of such criminal activities as murder, robbery and theft. Under normal circumstances, about 400,000 criminal cases are brought to trial each year in China.

A strong reason why Beijing deserves the 2000 Olympic Games is its

reliable guarantee for security, as shown in the city's annual crime rate of 1.7 per thousand, the lowest rate among the world's metropolises.

I can hardly understand why Senator Bradley and some other members of Congress should be indulged in interfering in the affairs of the International Olympic Committee, and even going so far as legislating their opposition to Beijing's bid for hosting the 2000 Olympic Games. By quoting unverified reports or allegations about China's human rights situation, they implied that China should be disqualified from hosting the Games. This violates Olympic principles and is firmly opposed by the Chinese people.

Political and social stability, economic growth and improved living standards have enabled China to step into the rank of competitors vying to host the Olympics, testifying to the country's prosperity and strength. To host the Olympics would not only promote understanding and friendship among the peoples of China and other countries, including the United States, it would also spark greater opening up and development in China.

This comment was adapted from a letter to The Washington Post.

## Change for China?

ALTHOUGH some members of the International Olympic Committee express concern about the pitfalls awaiting them if the 2000 Olympic Games are held in Beijing, unless there is a perceptible change of emphasis in the hours prior to the vote on Thursday, China's destiny might be on the verge of being changed forever.

The lobbying in the IOC hotels has been described as "tense" and it may be significant that there is a belief that, unusually, the majority of IOC members already know whom they will vote for. The uncertainties now seem to relate specifically to second and third preference votes. That has given rise to the scenario of Beijing winning on the first or second ballot, with a division of opinion on Sydney creating an intriguing scenario if a third or fourth ballot is required.

"I would not be surprised if there was a European city left in the final round," said Jacques Rogge, the Belgian IOC member, who is tipped by many as a future IOC president. "All the cities are capable of putting on the Olympic Games, so what really matters is that extra dimension that IOC members are looking at."

This is where the desire to go to the world's most populous country will come into the minds of IOC members. Which city is going to provide the special sense of occasion?

—Iain Macleod, commenting in The Daily Telegraph (London).

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1893: 'Satisfying' Duel**

CHICAGO — A duel has occurred between Mr. William Fickled and a merchant of Philadelphia. The name of the lady who is the cause of the trouble is withheld, but Mr. Fickled says the lady's cousin was his opponent. Mr. Fickled pinked his opponent in the shoulder, and the seconds promptly agreed that everybody had been abundantly satisfied.

**1918: Ancient Battlefield**

LONDON — General Allenby's troops have occupied Nazareth, in ancient Galilee, situated about forty-eight miles north of the line on which the Turks were attacked on Thursday. The rapid advance was rendered possible by the success of the initial blow, which rendered untenable the Turkish line between Jordan and the sea, and forced the enemy to fall back in the utmost confusion with British cavalry hot on his heels. It is probable that the capture of Nazareth has by now given the British possession of Mount Carmel, famed in the scriptures as the place where Elijah destroyed the prophets of Baal.

**1943: Hess's Terms**

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Rudolf Hess, erstwhile Deputy Fuehrer, flew to Scotland on May 10, 1941, to convince Britain that her only hope of salvation was to accept six unofficial peace terms, according to a White Paper issued today [Sept. 22], which gave the first authoritative account of the incident. Hess, who said he came to England on a "mission of humanity" and without Hitler's knowledge, outlined six peace terms, one of which called for negotiations by a British government other than that headed by Prime Minister Churchill. Under other provisions Germany would have a free hand in the British Empire, except in former German colonies. The British were also to evacuate Iraq.

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## OPINION

## Jujitsu in the War on Liberalism

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — American liberalism is dead, yet dominates from its grave. The Clinton administration may talk a good moderate, New Democrat game, but its real purpose is to impose the countercultural values represented by the songs of Peter, Paul and Mary on a nation that knows better.

These, roughly, are the themes of two recent articles that emerged from one of America's most productive conservative think tanks, the father-son team of Irving and William Kristol. Irving, the elder Kristol, is both the Karl Marx and the P. T. Barnum of the neoconservative movement. He is the leading inventor of its doctrine and the ringmaster for a slew of successful or-

**If conservatives as smart as the Kristols are being forced to make their case against a phantom liberalism, then something important has happened.**

ganizations and publications. Bill is an intellectual-turned-political strategist. He emerged from four years as Dan Quayle's chief of staff with his reputation for brain power and political savvy enhanced. When the Kristols talk, conservatives listen.

Bill offers his overview of liberalism in this month's Commentary magazine, presenting conservatives with the seductive idea that while "liberalism is in a deep crisis" and is characterized by "hollowness at the core," it seems to run everything that matters.

The 1980s recede in significance, and (conveniently) so does any conservative responsibility for what might be wrong with the country. "Republican control of the presidency served to mask the dominance of liberalism over the society and even over major sectors of the polity," writes Kristol the younger.

This is intellectual jujitsu of a high order. On the one hand, conservatives can think of themselves as brave rebels fighting a dominant liberal class — "it is liberalism that constitutes the old order" — which is good for morale and fund-raising. But not to fear. "The bankruptcy of liberalism," Bill Kristol

promises, "invites the possibility of a new, governing conservatism."

It fell to Irving Kristol, in an August column in *The Wall Street Journal*, to dissect the significance of the high attendance rate of Clintonites at a summer concert of Peter, Paul and Mary. He argues that the pervasive influence of the songs of the 1960s "helps explain some of the otherwise inexplicable peculiarities of the Clinton crowd."

These include "their conviction that an anti-big-business and anti-rural program will strike a responsive chord among the American people" and a "therapeutic-manipulative ethos" evident in "the regulatory passions that dominate this administration."

"The Clintonites believe, with all their hearts, that the passion for economic equality is stronger than the desire for personal freedom," Irving Kristol declares. "The 1990s will demonstrate just how wrong they are."

Here I must confess to liking and respecting both Kristols, and admit that I have learned a lot from them over the years. But that makes me all the more startled by what they are saying now: It is uncharacteristically staid. Both write as if we moved from the 1960s to the 1990s without ever experiencing the 1970s and 1980s.

Bill Kristol, for example, writes that liberals "act as if police brutality were a more serious problem than the epidemic of lawlessness and violence" that liberals "disparage the notion of building more prisons," that "most liberals adamantly refuse" to rethink "the tendency to devalue the traditional family."

Pardon me, but no politician I know brags more about how many prison cells he has built than Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, who, last I checked, was not regarded as a conservative. Although liberals (and not just liberals) were angry about the beating of Rodney King in Los Angeles, I cannot think of a single liberal politician who believes that police brutality is a worse problem right now than crime. As for liberals knocking "the traditional family," the whole trend is the other way, from Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton on down.

Irving Kristol is concerned about the liberals' "passion for economic equality." Well, yes, liberals worry

more about economic equality than Reaganites did. But if he can prove to me that the Clinton advisers Mack McLarty, David Gergen, Lloyd Benenson and Roger Altman are closet economic levers, I'll eat the entire annual report of the corporation of his choice.

If conservatives as smart as the two Kristols are being forced to make their case against a phantom liberalism that barely exists, then something important has happened. I would suggest that at least two things are going on.

The first is that liberalism has responded to events of the last 20 years, to some of its own failures and perhaps even to some of the arguments that the Kristols themselves have made. Yes, liberals and leftists said some dumb things on matters such as crime, the family and the work ethic. A few still do so, but the ones who do regard Bill Clinton as a sellout and would not even carry the liberal vote in a Democratic primary.

On these issues, most liberals have returned to their own quite mainstream traditions. The Kristols might even take a bow and accept some credit for the shift back.

They do not want to, because if any world view now finds itself on the defensive, it is conservatism. It is far easier to attack phantom liberalism than to make the case for the conservative record. Conservatives controlled the executive and much of the national debate for 12 years, yet the social problems they harped on — crime, drugs, welfare, family breakdown — did not move noticeably toward solution.

Moreover, on the big issues before Americans — how to reform the health system and how to cope with the dislocations created by the global economy — conservatives have a problem because their anti-government creed fits badly with a public mood that is looking for at least some relief from government. The very nature of the problem the country is trying to address fits far better with an (updated) New Deal or Fair Deal world view than with a conservatism that arose in reaction to the counterculture.

If I were a conservative, I would be discouraged, too, and be trying desperately to pick fights with liberals on crime and the two-parent family. The conservatives' problem is that most liberals aren't willing to be the punching bags anymore.

*The Washington Post.*

## The Start of an Identity Crisis for American Jews.

By Egon Mayer

NEW YORK — This momentous summer in Israel, with the Supreme Court's acquittal of John Demjanjuk and the accord with the Palestine Liberation Organization, has vastly improved the causes of justice and peace in Israel. But it has also marked the beginning of an identity crisis for American Jews.

Born of a passion for justice, combined with pragmatism and a deep yearning for peace, the two events bespeak a profound shift in Jewish psychology, at least in Israel: a willingness to relinquish an external enemy for the sake of higher values. It is less clear whether American Jews are prepared to follow Israel's lead.

Although American Jewry has always been immune to real danger from external enemies, its identity has been thoroughly dependent upon them: on defending Israel against its hostile neighbors, on bringing the perpetrators of the Holocaust to justice. So when Israel acquits a possible Nazi and makes peace with terrorists, it muddles one of the basic existential tenets of American Jewry, raising a profound spiritual question: What shall be our raison d'être when our enemies are gone?

Before World War II, Jewish culture in Europe and the United States was rich

and even playful, they can undermine the life force of any dynamic culture. Too much defense spending, whether the currency is material or psychic, can exhaust the resources of a people.

The Demjanjuk case hints at such exhaustion and points up a profound truth about history: The aging of perpetrators and witnesses makes even the harshest suffering of one generation hard to pass on to another without mangling the spirit of both.

The current peacemaking in Israel likewise underscores the sharp divide between pragmatism and symbol: the pragmatism of combatants whose battles are over boundaries and fought with guns and blood; the symbolic value of that struggle to their distant cousins, whose own battles are cultural and spiritual and are fought with sentiments and words.

The great openness of American society has spared most American Jews any real danger from enemies. The postwar economic boom, coupled with individual determination, has enabled them to leap to the top of the socioeconomic ladder in two generations. So the energies of American Jewish survivalism went into passionate fund-raising and organizing — to safeguard Israel, to save endangered Jew-

ries in places from Moscow to Tripoli, to resettle immigrants and to build an educational apparatus to guarantee that subsequent generations would never forget how we have suffered and why.

Symbolic re-enactments of victimization and victory, Holocaust remembrance and Israel's defense, became the central communal rites of the Jewish people. Like the Berlin Wall — for 30 years the baleful dividing line between the power of light and the power of darkness, whose fall was expected to usher in a new world order of peace and prosperity — these causes have provided American Jewry, with its most essential rationale for its organizational, cultural, political and, even religious life.

But fighting these vicarious battles has allowed American Jews to nurture a sense of identity that is ultimately other-directed. We have become all too dependent on the unkindness of strangers. And ironically, while the image of external enemies lurked in the Jewish soul, the social, economic and political realities of our lives have been shaped by our growing affinity and similarity with gentiles. Jews have become the paragons of upper-middle-class white Americans: high achievers, active participants, generous contributors to the collective good.

All this has sufficed the development of a creative Jewish response to life in the open society. We have rarely had to ask ourselves truly deep existential questions, whose answers mark the autonomous moral agent: What do we believe? Why do we want to be apart from others as a culturally distinct entity? How do we relate to those with whom we differ? Such questions seemed almost like diabolical distractions from the rites of survival.

The aging of the Holocaust generation and the blooming of peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors impel America's Jews to search within for the call to identity and continuity.

The search is made all the more difficult by two facts: We have become a highly secular people, poorly tutored in religious expression and little inclined to it; and, for all our dependency on the belief in external enemies, American Jews are marrying non-Jews in vast numbers.

The disappearance of enemies who have been conveniently far away is bound to trigger a most inconvenient vacancy at the center of the individual soul, and of the collective soul.

*The writer, a professor of sociology at Brooklyn College, is director of the Center for Jewish Studies at City University of New York Graduate School. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.*

## MEANWHILE

enemies became the singular Jewish commandment, the sole mitzvah, of the second half of the 20th century.

The flourishing diversity unleashed by the Enlightenment was supplanted by the slogan "We are one!" Complex questions about religion, culture and group loyalty were overshadowed by the cry "Never again!"

Unity and solidarity, especially in the face of external enemies, are necessary and praiseworthy. But if they overshadow critical thought, creativity, skepticism

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Olympic Politics

A. M. Rosenthal pleads, "Don't Make Olympics a Mockery" (*Opinion*, Sept. 22). Where has he been living? In 1980, the International Olympic Committee made the Games a mockery by awarding them to Moscow.

In 1972, the Olympic committee and the athletes themselves behaved disgracefully at the Munich Games when they insisted on continuing the competition as if nothing had happened after 11 members of the Israeli team were massacred by Arab terrorists.

The Olympic Games a mockery of decent civilized human behavior? What's new about that?

MICHAEL SHERBOURNE, London.

Could the course of history have been altered by withholding the Olympics from Berlin in 1936, or would Hitler have carried on regardless? Did the Moscow Games of 1980 play a part in the eventual unfolding of *glasnost* and *perestroika*? Reasonable arguments can be made for and against a Beijing Olympics, but it

seems to me that the human rights implications of a decision one way or the other are not all that clear. Such arguments against Beijing almost universally ignore the potential the Games have for leaving a legacy of change. But who can say what that would be?

It would be best to leave political considerations in China aside, not try to change them with a decision whose consequences are uncertain. Thus, the site for the 2000 Olympic Games ought to be chosen according to the merits of more orthodox considerations.

Given its first-class facilities, friendly and sporting people, excellent weather and magnificent harbor, the choice must be Sydney — on merit, not by default.

DAMIEN BROWN, Melbourne.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## Semper Fidelis

Regarding "Marine Drill Sergeant '93: Tough but User-Friendly" (Sept. 3) by Peter Applebome:

I was an 18-year-old recruit at Parris Island in September 1969. I too had a Sergeant Hill, but my Sergeant Hill was definitely not user-friendly. It was his responsibility to dispense discipline for Platoon 3042. I don't recall that he ever smiled, even when "humming" a recruit for some minor or imaginary flaw.

He once placed an iron bucket over a recruit's head and beat the bucket with a bayonet because the recruit asked to use the lavatory during a particularly bruising platoon calisthenics. My fear of Sergeant Hill was constant from Day One of training to the end of those grueling nine weeks. Sergeant Hill was not the exception in 1969; he was the rule.

I think that the Sergeant Hill of Peter Applebome's article is producing a better marine for the corps. To its credit, the corps has changed. This former marine is glad to see it.

ROBERT R. HALL, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France.

## GENERAL NEWS

## Japanese Finally Move to Let Foreign Lawyers Be Lawyers

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

TOKYO — When Japanese talk about what is wrong with America, they usually list crime, urban decay and too many lawyers. A total ban on foreign lawyers here was eased six years ago, but members of the Japanese bar still say they have visions of being overwhelmed by overpaid talent who would pollute the Japanese system with an oil slick of litigation.

Foreign lawyers operating in Japan have labored under many restrictions. They have been barred from hiring Japanese lawyers, giving their clients advice on Japanese law or even arguing cases in court.

But now, after years of haggling and growing international pressure, the Japanese government and its powerful bar association say they are close to lifting many of the restrictions on foreign lawyers, even paving the way for Japan's roughly 14,000 lawyers — fewer than you can find on some city blocks in Washington — to team up with the insiders.

For example, under the new rules, which will be announced next week but not formally adopted by Parliament until next year at the earliest, foreign law firms will be allowed to form partnerships with their Japanese counterparts.

That, in turn, will enable them to hire Japanese lawyers and to advise clients on the worldwide legal implications of business deals.

Some American lawyers suggest that these changes do not go far enough, because American firms will still be barred from hiring Japanese lawyers on their own rather than as part of a joint venture.

"There are still major restrictions, especially on Japanese lawyers who want to become partners in multinational law firms," said Donald Morgan, a partner in the Tokyo office of Clear, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton.

The treatment of American and other foreign law firms here has been a major source of trade tension between Washington and Tokyo for years and has recently become an issue in the Uruguay round of international trade talks.

Some of the biggest and most influential Wall Street firms have argued that they have been kept from fully competing for the most lucrative legal business in Japan, while Japanese lawyers have a far easier time practicing in the United States.

The powerful Japan Federation of Bar Associations has expressed fears that its members will be overwhelmed by high-powered American and British firms, which they say would bring a combative, litigious culture to a legal community that operates, at least on the surface, by a different tradition. But some Japanese lawyers concede that the real issue is one of competition.

It is unclear whether the new rules will reverse the fortunes of the large American firms here. Many are believed to be losing money, on their Tokyo offices, especially in a time of economic downturn.

Until 1987, foreign lawyers, with a handful of exceptions, were banned from practicing in Japan at all, except as "trainees" to Japanese companies or law firms. Since then several dozen firms have been accredited, most from the United States and Europe.

But the relationship between the foreign lawyers and the Japanese bar has been an uneasy one. American firms, for example, have not been permitted to identify themselves by name. Instead, they must go by the names of the lawyers from the parent firm who have been admitted to practice here.

Thus, the Clear, Gottlieb office is known as "Morgan Beller Terai Gaikokukyo Jimu Bengoshi." The

first three names are the names of the lawyers in Tokyo; the last three words mean "foreign business lawyer."

Every time a lawyer moves in or out of the office, the local firm's name has changed.

Under the new regulations, firms will be allowed to use the same names they use elsewhere in the world.

But if the name issue has been an annoyance, the restriction on hiring has been a major impediment. Some Japanese lawyers have said they fear that American firms will lure away young Japanese lawyers with offers of high salaries.

And they argue that Japanese lawyers come from a different tradition. For example, the government pays for the legal education of anyone who survives the grueling bar exam here, which has a pass rate of less than 2 percent. It also controls that education: there is one national law school, and all of the nation's lawyers and judges must pass through its doors.

While some Americans cite the small size of Japan's bar as a competitive advantage for Japanese businesses, the numbers are misleading.

Though there are slightly more than 14,000 *benrishi*, or lawyers who have passed the bar exam, tens of thousands of other professionals do work that in the United States only lawyers would be qualified to perform.

By contrast, the American Bar Association estimates that 845,000 to 850,000 lawyers practice in the United States.

Japanese government officials said they hoped to be able to present the new rules during trade negotiations, and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa was reported in the Japanese press to be ready to discuss the issue with President Bill Clinton next week.

## Russia Apologizes to Hanoi on POW's

HANOI — Russia apologized to Vietnam on Wednesday for the release of a Soviet intelligence document that fueled U.S.-Vietnamese mistrust over American prisoners of war.

Moscow's action appeared likely to ease U.S. doubts about Vietnam's good faith on the key issue in their relations: accounting for 2,248 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action in Indochina. It coincided with the end of the latest U.S.-Vietnamese field search, which a U.S. spokesman described as the "best yet." More remains were found or handed in and more cases investigated than ever before, he said.

A Russian Embassy spokesman said suggestions in the Moscow document that Vietnam held dou-

ble the number of U.S. POWs it acknowledged in 1970 were not proven.

"We have not got evidence that allows us to confirm the facts in this document, especially about the number of U.S. pilots who were POWs in Vietnam," the spokesman said, confirming a Russian Foreign Ministry statement reported in the Communist Party daily *Nhan Dan*. "We regret the appearance of this unreliable information occurred at this moment, when the process of normalization of Vietnam-U.S. relations is coming to a conclusion."

The military intelligence document, made public by the Pentagon two weeks ago, quoted remarks at a North Vietnamese Communist Party meeting suggesting that Ha-


noi held 735 POWs in late 1970 when it acknowledged only 368.

It sowed doubts about Vietnam's good faith just before President Bill Clinton was to decide whether to lift the economic embargo against Vietnam.

Mr. Clinton made a compromise decision last week, maintaining the embargo but relaxing it to let American companies compete for contracts funded by multilateral agencies like the World Bank. He said he wanted to see results in efforts to determine the fate of missing servicemen before he would do more to lift the embargo.

Vietnam freed 591 POWs in 1973 when U.S. forces left Indochina and said those were all it had. It dismissed the Soviet document as a fake.

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# Mediators Caution NATO Over Bosnia

**Reuters**  
**BRUSSELS** — The mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg told NATO officials on Wednesday that the alliance might have to fight if it followed through with plans to send about 50,000 troops to Bosnia and that the force should be well-armed and deployed quickly.

The mediators, who came to NATO headquarters to discuss how a plan to end the 17-month war could be put into effect, believe the warring Serbs, Croats and Muslims are close to an agreement, although the Bosnian assembly has to vote on the peace plan next week.

The NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, said after meeting with the two mediators that alliance members were not prepared to deploy troops in Bosnia indefinitely and that the force must have clear objectives and a mandate to enforce peace if necessary.

"Credibility and efficiency are major conditions," Mr. Wörner said. "There will be no unlimited commitment."

Mr. Stoltenberg, the UN mediator, said the peace plan that would split the republic into three ethnic ministates called for a two-year troop deployment and that the force would probably face opposition from local "warlords" who answer to no one.

Lord Owen, representing the European Community, said there was a need to "go in fast and firmly with a seriously credible force" and that it must be more powerful than the lightly armed peacekeepers that the United Nations has deployed in Bosnia for the humanitarian aid mission.

Lord Owen said he hoped that NATO's commitment to take on the task would reassure the Muslims that it was in their interest to sign a peace agreement. Alija Izetbegovic, the Muslim president of

Bosnia, has expressed doubts about the proposed accord.

Mr. Wörner said it was up to the United Nations to ask the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to take on the job, but that the alliance was ready to do so in principle, provided it was given clear objectives.

Earlier, the two mediators told NATO officials that the alliance faced a tough and risky mission but that the alternative — continued fighting during the winter or the possibility that full-scale military intervention would be required at a later date — was far worse.

"Their view was that this was going to be a tough mission but that there is no real alternative," said a source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

While both mediators agreed that NATO was the only organization that could do the job, they said it was essential to have approval from the United Nations to reassure the Serbs, who feel they have been unfairly blamed by the West.

# JAPAN: A New World of Sound Bites and Photo Ops

Continued from Page 1

meeting, always something sealed off from view.

No sooner had he taken office than the leader of the world's second-largest industrial power banned the huge floral arrangements at news conferences that separate the prime minister from the surging hordes of reporters. Instead, he stands at a hard-edged podium, pointing to reporters with a pen. The other night, long pointer in hand, he paced the public through charts illustrating the country's "economic emergency," delving into enough detail to make any hard-core policy wonk on the

Howaito Hausu staff glow with envy.

In case anyone is missing the parallels, Mr. Hosokawa drew them himself Tuesday, in a policy speech to parliament. He described himself and Mr. Clinton, whom he is to meet next week for the first time since becoming prime minister, as "two leaders of the same generation, both calling for change."

So far, the imagery has gone far beyond the substance. While Mr. Hosokawa and his team talk a great pro-consumer line — in his parliamentary speech, he said it was about time that Japanese got a

# U.S. Scores Poorly in Care of Children

By Eugene Robinson  
*Washington Post Service*

**LONDON** — The United States ranks well behind other industrialized countries in providing a social safety net for children, according to a new UN report, while countries in the Third World have made enormous strides in child welfare in the last decade.

In a comprehensive study, the United Nations Children's Fund found that 20 percent of U.S. children lived below the poverty line — twice the child poverty rate of any other industrialized country. Most European countries have rates of 5 percent or less.

The report found that the United States ranked only 19th in child survival, based on deaths of children under the age of 5. In this category the United States lagged behind not only Japan and all the countries of Western Europe except Portugal, but also behind Hong Kong, Singapore and South Korea.

In the percentage of all children immunized against measles, taken as an indicator of the availability of basic medical services, the United States ranks 21st among industrialized countries, according to the UNICEF study. A host of poor countries — India, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Brazil and Bhutan, among 33 others — also immunize more of their children against measles than the United States does, UNICEF found.

The report, called "The Progress of Nations," is intended as a way to assess the

standing of the world's nations without using the traditional yardsticks of gross national product and military might.

It is hoped that the report "will contribute over the next several years to a revolution in the way people look at progress and the way they look at nations," James P. Grant, the executive director of UNICEF, said in making public the report on Wednesday.

In addition to adding up the economic figures and counting tanks and troops, Mr. Grant said, "people should also look at countries in terms of how they are doing in the well-being of their people." Rich countries that fail to take care of their most defenseless citizens "should be subject to reexamination as societies," he said.

The study found that overall, the developing world is making faster progress toward meeting children's basic needs than is generally assumed. In little more than one generation "child death rates have been halved, malnutrition rates have been reduced by about 30 percent, and life expectancy has increased about a third" in the developing world, UNICEF said.

One of the report's most striking findings is that despite the famines and droughts that have plagued sub-Saharan Africa, child nutrition there is not nearly as much of a problem as it is in South Asia. More than 60 percent of children in India and Bangladesh

are "significantly underweight," the report found, compared with about 30 percent in sub-Saharan Africa.

The study describes the advent and spread of routine measles immunization throughout the world as a sweeping revolution in health care. In 1983, only 13 percent of the world's children were immunized. Now, the study found, the figure is about 80 percent.

In this category the United States ranks below the world average, with an immunization figure of 77 percent.

The United States ranks highly — but not at the top — in giving children at least a primary education, lowering birth rates and preventing maternal deaths during childbirth. The industrialized countries fall into two groups, with the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand ranking lower in most categories than Japan and the rich countries of Western Europe.

"What has really happened in the United States and the United Kingdom is that we have privatized the cost of child-rearing," said Sylvia Hewlett, author of a companion report called "Child Neglect in Rich Nations."

She added, "There are two models. You have the Anglo-American model. And then you have the Western European and Japanese model, where much more collective responsibility is taken for children."

# TROOPS: U.S. Is Backpedaling

Continued from Page 1

mand," said one midlevel official, who supported the draft approved this summer.

Already feeling overstretched by commitments ranging from Somalia and Iraq to Bosnia and Haiti, the Clinton administration is looking for another way to treat a rash of ethnic and subnational conflicts. Its strategy is to share the military and financial burdens by encouraging the United Nations to become the world policeman that America does not want to be.

But Congress objects. With near unanimity among Republicans and substantial defections among Democrats, the House this month rejected an administration proposal to provide \$30 million to cover U.S. deployments in future peacekeeping operations and \$10 million to help build a UN command post in New York. The Senate voted, 90 to 7, to require the administration by Nov. 15 to justify continued deployment of U.S. troops to Somalia.

These conflicting demands make for a tricky new-world-order balancing act. Even as it seeks to reassure Congress that the United States will retain the final say over the use of American troops, the administration is now abandoning, under UN pressure, a provision in earlier policy drafts that would have given U.S. officers veto power

over orders from higher UN commanders.

There is not so clear an answer to the question of whether to place Americans under UN command in the first place, though the direction of recent deliberations is clear. One advocate of a stronger UN role said, "It does not look like, when all is said and done, we are going to rule out putting U.S. forces under a UN commander."

Secretary Warren M. Christopher is trying to refine what one State Department official called "a three-tiered approach," in which successively stricter criteria would determine U.S. backing for a UN peace operation, the involvement of U.S. troops and a commitment of those U.S. troops to combat.

Approval of a UN operation would require a case of international aggression, a humanitarian disaster or a sudden threat to an "established democracy," combined with an international consensus on what to do about it. U.S. participation would depend on U.S. national interests, domestic political support, a clearly defined end point and the likelihood that the mission would not succeed without U.S. help.

For operations involving substantial use of force, U.S. participation would require a vital national or allied interest and a clear commitment to win, among other factors.

# Separatists Down 2d Plane in Georgia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TBILISI, Georgia** — Dozens of passengers were feared killed when a Georgian jetliner carrying about 100 people was shot down near the besieged city of Sukhumi on Wednesday, presidential aides said.

The press service of the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, could confirm only that 26 people, including six crew members, had escaped before the burning Tu-154 airliner exploded on the runway at Sukhumi airport.

It was the second plane shot down at the airport in two days. "It was hit in midair by a heat-seeking missile from the direction of the sea," a press spokesman said. "The pilot managed to land on the runway, where the plane exploded."

Officials at Tbilisi airport, where the flight had originated, said the airliner was carrying 75 soldiers being brought in for the defense of Sukhumi against advances by Abkhazian separatists.

Despite the vulnerability of the airport to the fire of separatists dug in nearby, Georgia is flying in troops and military supplies. Land routes to Sukhumi have been severed.

The separatists breached a Russian-brokered cease-fire and launched an attack on Sukhumi last week.

On Tuesday, a Tupolev Tu-134 airliner carrying at least 25 people was shot down as it came in to land

at Sukhumi. The plane plunged into the sea short of the airport. The Defense Ministry has been unable to give details of the fate of those on board.

Fierce fighting was reported around Sukhumi on Wednesday as government troops tried to break through to the airport. Details of the fighting were sketchy because phones to Sukhumi were cut.

Shelling by the separatist forces has driven residents into basements and is turning Sukhumi into a ghost town. But Georgian forces said they had strengthened their defenses.

"We now have enough men and equipment to hold the town," the internal forces commander, General Vladimir Chikovani, said on Georgian television.

Zhuzhi Shartava, the Georgian official responsible for the Abkhaz Republic, said "diversionary groups" had pierced defenses in Sukhumi's outskirts before being driven back. He was speaking by telephone from Sukhumi.

But the position for the Georgian defenders looks bleak unless they can dislodge the Abkhazian forces from one of their main positions three kilometers (two miles) from the airport.

Georgian forces were also fighting to reopen a road and rail link with the town of Ochamchira 60 kilometers to the southeast. The Defense Ministry said they had made some headway on Tuesday. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

# Mining Official Is Named Prime Minister in Ukraine

Continued from Page 1

**KIEV** — President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine appointed a conservative top mining official, Yefim Zvyagilsky, as acting prime minister Wednesday, a presidential spokesman said.

Mr. Zvyagilsky, a proponent of increased state involvement in the economy, was appointed by presidential decree a day after parliament accepted the resignation of his predecessor, Leonid S. Kuchma.

Mr. Kravchuk had hinted during parliamentary debate this week that he could name an acting prime minister to help speed the introduction of economic reforms.

Mr. Zvyagilsky, 60, was a first deputy prime minister in Mr. Kuchma's government and a strong supporter of closer economic ties with Russia. He was appointed to that post in June to satisfy the demands of striking coal miners.

Resignation Cheered

Robert Seely of The Washington Post reported from Kiev:

Mr. Kuchma's departure, cheered Tuesday by thousands of demonstrators outside parliament, was accepted two weeks after he offered it, by a vote of 294 to 23 after a stormy session.

His decision to resign followed a four-month power struggle with the president and parliament that had isolated the few reformists in Mr. Kuchma's cabinet and blocked any chance of change.

Two years of independence have failed to establish a working Ukrainian economy or currency, or to solve the questions surrounding the country's nuclear arsenal and its relations with Russia.

The power vacuum in Kiev and the battle for power in Russia, Ukraine's biggest trading partner, are likely to accelerate the steep decline in the Ukrainian economy.

# HINTERLAND: There, the Balance of Power Lies With the President

Continued from Page 1

wife of Mikhail S. Gorbachev. "They have no servants, they do everything with their own hands. I like the atmosphere in their family."

As for the economic distress in Usinsk and elsewhere, she said, Mr. Yeltsin is not to blame. "He can't do anything, because no one allows him to act. Everyone interferes."

Of course, far from everyone here was ready to rally to Mr. Yeltsin's side. Natasha Nikishina, 34, said she had seen him begin to speak on nationwide television

Tuesday, but then had turned him off in favor of a video of an American detective film.

Similarly, many said they would not bother to vote even if Russia holds parliamentary elections on Dec. 11 and 12, as Mr. Yeltsin demanded.

"I don't sympathize with any of them," said a teacher's aide, who identified herself only as Natasha. "The whole thing is a complete mess."

Rudolf Ershov, a bureaucrat in the city administration, doubtless spoke for thousands of midlevel

officials across Russia when he said that Mr. Yeltsin's act carried "the whiff of dictatorship." Such bureaucrats could play a key role in deciding where and whether elections take place.

Mr. Ershov, chief of the city department of information and sociological inquiries, said he feared Mr. Yeltsin's decision would split the country into two warring camps, just as during the bloody civil war of 1918-21.

"Yeltsin had no right to do this by decree," Mr. Ershov said, stressing that he was expressing his per-

sonal opinion and not city policy. "He didn't elect parliament, the people did."

And, in a sign that the strife in Moscow might give new impetus to Russian regionalism, Mr. Ershov said that he believed the city administration would take orders neither from Mr. Yeltsin nor from Alexander V. Rutskoi, the vice president named by parliament to take over.

Instead, Mr. Ershov said, Usinsk would listen to leaders of the semi-autonomous republic of Komi in which it is situated.

A rather nervous neurologist in Singapore was heading for New York, then transferring onto Delta Airlines to Washington for a migraine seminar, and returning home via Los Angeles.

Being a first time visitor to the States, he was more than slightly anxious about the trials and tribulations of transit in New York and Los Angeles. In fact, the prospect of checking-out, transferring between terminals with his not inconsiderable baggage and checking-in again, was giving him a headache. But not for long.

In Singapore, we checked him and his luggage right through to Washington, issued his boarding passes for both airlines and took a load off his mind, not to mention his arms. On his return via Atlanta, we did the same, making Los Angeles a breeze.

The seminar was most constructive and, even if he didn't discover a cure for migraine, at least he found a way of preventing one.

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# YELTSIN'S MOVE / A CLEAR U.S. POLICY

## Clinton Displays Firmness In Crisis

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's unblinking reaction of support for President Boris N. Yeltsin in a showdown with his rivals revealed how firmly Washington has set its choices in Russia. "This administration has a Russia policy, even if that is about the only foreign policy it has," an ad-

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ministration aide said Wednesday, contrasting the unambiguous U.S. response to the Moscow developments with a pattern of low-profile, often fumbling answers to challenges in Bosnia-Herzegovina and elsewhere.

Even though caught flat-footed by Mr. Yeltsin's power play, the White House was ready to swing behind the Russian leader with every sign of support it could muster — proof, aides said, that Mr. Clinton has pinned U.S. policy in the former Soviet Union to the success of Mr. Yeltsin and his team.

The almost unqualified rhetoric may come back to haunt Washington if the power struggle eventually leads to bloodshed, exposing the United States to criticism that it should have cast itself as a mediator instead of backing Mr. Yeltsin so strongly.

But diplomats in Washington said that the prompt, clear reaction was preferable to wavering reactions that have harmed Mr. Clinton's image in previous moments of decision on foreign crises.

The president, aides said, also hopes that the robust initial stance will put the crisis behind the administration, at least briefly, at a moment when he wants to use all his authority on his health-care overhaul.

Indeed, Mr. Clinton let Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher assume the public job of voicing U.S. policy, even though the philosophy and tactics of a strong pro-Yeltsin stance were dictated by the White House, aides said.

By tying U.S. policy so closely to the fortunes of a single Russian leader, the Clinton administration has aroused concern among some American strategists, including Henry M. Kissinger, that Washington risks repeating the mistake of the Bush administration in concentrating exclusively on Mikhail S. Gorbachev and ignoring other political forces that eventually forced him out in 1991 and installed Mr. Yeltsin.

This time the stakes appear higher for the future of Russia, because Mr. Yeltsin's bid to bulldoze his opponents could shake the already strained unity of the Russian Federation, giving some of its many ethnic groups and special regions a reason to break away from Moscow.

Any attempt to break up Russia in this way would be a dangerous development in the eyes of the Russian military elite, who have often indicated that force might be used to prevent further fragmentation of the sprawling Russian Federation. It might also pose further problems for ethnic Russian minorities that could find themselves under oppressive local rule.

Even though the Russian armed forces are themselves in decay, this risk of military intervention and widespread violence is a nightmare scenario for American officials dealing with the former Soviet Union, led by Strobe Talbott, Mr. Clinton's special adviser and longstanding friend.

The clout of Mr. Talbott, a strong Yeltsin supporter, was visible in prompt, strongly worded support for the Russian leader voiced by Mr. Christopher.

In what has been regarded as his most impressive foreign-policy performance in an otherwise indifferent record, Mr. Clinton skillfully mobilized U.S. and foreign backing for Mr. Yeltsin earlier this year during a crucial round in the confrontation between the Russian president and his main opponents, supported by the Russian parliament.



A line of policemen standing guard Wednesday in front of the parliament building in Moscow, where 3,000 anti-Yeltsin demonstrators had gathered during the night.

## Yeltsin Pits His Vision of Future Against Parliament's Ties to the Past

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Six months ago, President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia threatened to declare presidential rule to break the power of the holdover parliament and Soviet-era constitution. But cautious, even hesitant about the breadth of his support, Mr. Yeltsin pulled back from the brink, from the bloody history of single-man rule in Russia. He was nearly impeached for his pains.

After months of increasing political paralysis, an ever-weakening central authority and economic disarray, Mr. Yeltsin has finally rolled the dice he had been juggling for so long. He has declared presidential rule, ordered parliament dissolved and called new elections for early December.

Citing the rationale of higher democracy, he gave up all pretense of constitutional action and put his trust, for the intervening 11 weeks before elections, in the security services and the army, or at least in their neutrality.

By his actions, Mr. Yeltsin may still be trying to shock the legislature into some

final compromise that would allow early elections. And he was careful to preserve one last, important bargaining chip: an offer to hold early presidential elections at the same time as legislative ones, rather than later, as he said on Tuesday night.

But from his tone and the stern look on his face, Mr. Yeltsin appeared finally re-

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solved on a fight to the finish, no matter the unconstitutionality of his action and the risk of civic strife and military division. And by their own unconstitutional response — the naming of Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi as acting president, the removal of Mr. Yeltsin from office and a call for the military to disobey Mr. Yeltsin's orders — the legislative leadership, too, moved to a higher level of confrontation from which it will be more difficult to retreat.

In their initial reactions, Western governments were mindful that however unconstitutional his means, Mr. Yeltsin favors fresh elections and the legislature does not. Many noted that he favors rapid

movement to a market economy and the legislature does not.

And some would agree with Alexander Solzhenitsyn when he said last week that this was less a parliament in Western terms than a gang of party hacks, more selected than elected in March 1990, when the Soviet Union still existed and the Communist Party held sway.

Behind all the talk by each side about democracy and constitutionality, about a struggle between executive and legislative power, this remains at its heart a battle between those who broke early with the totalitarian, centralized state and those who are trying to maintain its essence. It is a fundamental struggle over the future of Russia between an old elite, however weakened, and a new one struggling to be born amid a transition marked by chaos, criminality and official corruption.

It is between those who are profiting from new forms of ownership and those who controlled the old forms of state property; between old enterprise managers and new entrepreneurs; between old bureaucrats who still believe the economy must be told how to perform, and new,

Westernized economists who believe in the essential fairness of the market.

Through all of these divisions lies the usual subject: the parlous, unstable state of an economy undergoing a transition from centralized state ownership to a Western-style market. Even in the best of circumstances, that transition would mean the disruption of many millions of lives, the closing and restructuring of many inefficient factories and the rapid impoverishment of people whose lives had been propped up by state subsidies on everything from housing to heating to telephones to bread.

But with inflation rising again toward 30 percent a month while the government continues to battle the Central Bank, which the parliament controls, and its own holdover bureaucracy in the ministries, there is significant pain in Russia that Mr. Yeltsin's opposition has been able to exploit.

Some will argue that a confrontation like this one in Russia was not really necessary, had Mr. Yeltsin played the game more cleverly and even more democratically. But from the time he initiated

price liberalization in January 1992 and began a program of rapid economic change, it was likely that the old elites would fight back when they recovered from the first shock.

The first signs of that recovery were clear in the larger Congress of People's Deputies session in April 1992, when its speaker, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, a former Yeltsin ally, first began to challenge the legality and appropriateness of the economic plan. Criticism was so intense that the cabinet threatened to resign to save its program, although it was still operating with Mr. Yeltsin's powers of decree granted to him by the Congress.

But by December, the hard-line reaction was intense, and Mr. Yeltsin was forced to sacrifice his choice for prime minister, Yegor T. Gaidar, the architect of the economic plan, and lost his special powers. Even in December, Mr. Yeltsin was shouting, "It has become impossible to work with such a Congress!"

In a compromise brokered by the chief justice of the Constitutional Court, Valeri D. Zorkin, the congress agreed to an April 11 referendum that Mr. Yeltsin had

sought to let the people decide on a new constitution for a new Russia. But by early March, all pretense at civility had broken down, Congress met again and pocketed Mr. Yeltsin's concessions, while refusing to honor its promise of the April referendum. It voted to strip further powers from Mr. Yeltsin and to reject the idea of early elections.

On March 20, Mr. Yeltsin, fed up, declared "special presidential rule" and rescheduled the referendum for April 25. In another emergency session noted for its intransigence, legislators denounced Mr. Yeltsin but did not manage to get enough votes to throw him out, avoiding the question of whether he would have gone. They voted for a referendum, but on questions they wrote.

By this point, Mr. Rutskoi had broken with Mr. Yeltsin, who treated him contemptuously.

An impressive Yeltsin showing in the referendum, when nearly 53 percent voted in support of his economic program, was simply ignored by the legislature, which said the vote had no legal consequence.

## U.S. Leaders Stress a Need for Caution

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Civilian and military leaders in the United States said Wednesday that President Boris N. Yeltsin is rightfully in control of the government in Moscow and that the Russian military was avoiding any confrontation.

But U.S. officials cited a need for caution, saying there is always the possibility that rogue army commanders or internal security forces could spark violence.

Western leaders continued to express strong support for Mr. Yeltsin in his political struggle with the conservative parliament, which he suddenly dissolved on Tuesday.

"The situation is calm, and I am hopeful," President Bill Clinton said after a Wednesday morning phone call to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany.

Later, Mr. Kohl expressed his "full support" for Mr. Yeltsin, and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Mr. Yeltsin "will be in control and in charge" as Russia moves toward elections in mid-December.

"There is little question President Yeltsin is the president of the country," Mr. Christopher said. "It seems to me the effort to create a parallel government is not likely to have any major effect."

General John M. Shalikashvili, the commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, who will soon become the nation's top general, told a congressional committee, meanwhile, that U.S. officials have been in direct contact with Russian Defense Ministry officials in Moscow.

The Russian military, General Shalikashvili said, wishes to remain neutral, as it did during last April's

## Yeltsin Still Controls Arsenal

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Russian Defense Ministry said Wednesday that the command system for launching Russia's nuclear weapons remained under President Boris N. Yeltsin's control.

A Defense Ministry spokesman, asked who controlled the arsenal following Mr. Yeltsin's move to dissolve parliament and the legislature's vote to strip him of power, replied: "The nuclear chain of command remains as it was before yesterday's events. The nuclear button is in the hands of the president and the defense minister."

"There is only one president and only one defense minister," the spokesman said, "and they are Yeltsin and Grachev."

The parliament has named Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi acting president and a hard-line general, Vladimir Achalov, as defense minister to replace General Pavel S. Grachev.

Mr. Yeltsin is at the top of a chain of command running down through the Defense Ministry and the nuclear forces. The warheads are deployed on missiles, submarines, warships and on aircraft.

When Mikhail S. Gorbachev was president of the Soviet Union, his control over nuclear weapons was thrown into question in August 1991 after hard-liners seized control in Moscow.

political crisis. There are no unusual troop movements, the general told members of Congress, and Russia's thousands of nuclear weapons appear to be secure and under "central control."

Nevertheless, he said his "nightmare scenario" would be a breakdown of law and order in Russia that would place those weapons in jeopardy. The general also cautioned that internal security forces do not fall under the same authority as the army and that they would have to be "carefully" watched.

"For the moment it appears like, in the past, General Grachev is trying to keep the military neutral in this — what he considers purely a political matter," General Shalikashvili said, referring to Pavel S. Grachev, Russia's defense minister.

"The danger really is if low level

commanders, subordinate commanders, were to begin to choose sides," the general added. "That probably would be the sort of unraveling effect that ought to give us all great, great concern."

The strategy of U.S. and allied officials appeared to be one of continued verbal support for movement toward democracy in Russia and for Mr. Yeltsin, as long as he embraces and embodies that movement.

"The United States has to be on the side of reform and democracy in Russia, and President Yeltsin represents that," Mr. Clinton said Wednesday.

In Bonn, after speaking with Mr. Clinton, Mr. Kohl said in a statement: "As the democratically elected leader of Russia, President Yeltsin has turned once again directly

to the people of his country to overcome its crisis through a democratic decision."

"President Yeltsin deserves our full support for this," he added.

In Brussels, Manfred Wörner, the NATO secretary-general, struck a similar theme, saying: "The most important thing is to support the democratic forces to enable the reforms to continue and to prevent the country from falling into chaos."

On Tuesday, Mr. Clinton endorsed the moves by Mr. Yeltsin to dissolve parliament in the runup to new elections after a 17-minute phone conversation with the Russian.

According to a White House aide, Mr. Clinton asked: "Can you assure me this is going to be a free election? Can you assure me this will be a fair process and everybody will be part of it?"

After receiving Mr. Yeltsin's assurances, Mr. Clinton issued a statement declaring his "full" support for the Russian, saying: "I believe that the path to elections for a new legislature is ultimately consistent with the democratic and reform course that he has charted."

Robert Gates, director of central intelligence until earlier this year, said the Russian Army has made clear that it wants to stay out of politics and that there are no signs this has changed. But he also raised the possibility of dissension in the ranks.

"The real danger," he said in a broadcast interview, "is that there is a risk that some colonel, some subordinate unit, someone in this process is going to do something surprising or unexpected that could take what is now a political and nonviolent crisis and turn it violent."

Mr. Gates said that December elections would take place only for the lower house and would inevitably carry the danger of inflationary over-promising and even of a Communist victory, Yegor T. Gaidar, a first deputy prime minister, said Wednesday.

But Mr. Gaidar said he was counting on the "common sense" of the Russian people to elect a pro-reform parliament that could give the government a stable majority for its work. He said the government also will try to avoid hyperinflation during the fall without allowing the opposition to blame it for all of Russia's economic pain.

While President Boris N. Yeltsin and his foes in the Supreme Soviet jostled Wednesday over who was running the country and whether elections would take place at all, some officials and pro-democracy activists began looking toward the practical problems of holding an election in less than three months. Mr. Yeltsin dissolved parliament on Tuesday and set elections to a new, bicameral legislature for Dec. 11 and 12.

But Russia so far has no law to govern such an election, no map of electoral districts and — under Mr. Yeltsin's decree — no parliament to pass a new elections law. Politicians acknowledge it will be difficult to even begin organizing campaigns until some of the most basic questions about the election are answered.

Mr. Gaidar said the government was "planning to finalize the draft law on elections."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, on a tour of Europe, said Mr. Yeltsin should ignore criticism of his policies. He paid a visit to Prime Minister Edouard Balladur on Wednesday but declined to answer reporters' questions.

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## Japan Backs Move, China Urges Calm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said Wednesday that Japan would continue to support President Boris N. Yeltsin's reform efforts, and China called for a peaceful solution to the "crisis" in Russia, saying it did not want to see its neighbor embroiled in conflict.

Australia and South Korea also announced their support for Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Hosokawa said he hoped that Mr. Yeltsin would go ahead with a visit to Tokyo scheduled for mid-October.

"Our government has consistently supported President Yeltsin's efforts for democratization and a market economy," Mr. Hosokawa told legislators, "and we plan to continue our support."

Japan has long sought a visit by Mr. Yeltsin. Among other things, Tokyo wants to discuss Japan's hopes to regain several small islands seized by troops of the former Soviet Union in the final days of World War II.

The territorial dispute has kept Moscow and Tokyo from signing a peace treaty formally ending that

war, and discouraged major Japanese economic aid to Russia.

"The Chinese Foreign Ministry declined to say whether Beijing regarded Mr. Yeltsin or Alexander V. Rutskoi, whom the parliament named acting president, as Russia's leader.

"As a neighboring country of Russia, we hope that Russia will maintain the stability of its domestic situation so as to avoid conflict and seek a peaceful solution to the crisis," a ministry spokeswoman said.

"We have taken note of the new developments in the Russian situation," she said. "The consistent position of the Chinese government is noninterference into other countries' internal affairs."

In Manila, President Fidel V. Ramos said he hoped the crisis in Russia would not lead to instability in Asia.

"We in the Philippines only hope these developments in Russia will not lead to the further instability of Russia itself and therefore negative effects to the rest of our region as well as in the rest of the world," he said.

(AP, Reuters)



Vice President Rutskoi before addressing his followers Wednesday outside the parliament building.

## December Vote Will Be Risky, Senior Economic Aide Says

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Parliamentary elections in December would take place only for the lower house and would inevitably carry the danger of inflationary over-promising and even of a Communist victory, Yegor T. Gaidar, a first deputy prime minister, said Wednesday.

But Mr. Gaidar said he was counting on the "common sense" of the Russian people to elect a pro-reform parliament that could give the government a stable majority for its work. He said the government also will try to avoid hyperinflation during the fall without allowing the opposition to blame it for all of Russia's economic pain.

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Mr. Gaidar said the government was "planning to finalize the draft law on elections."

He said he hoped it would then be endorsed by the Constitutional Assembly, a non-elected body convened by Mr. Yeltsin last spring to write a new constitution.

Although Mr. Yeltsin spoke Tuesday about the need for a new, bicameral legislature, Mr. Gaidar said Wednesday that December

elections would be only for the lower house, or Duma. The upper house would consist for the time being of the Federative Council, another body convened by Mr. Yeltsin in his attempt to skirt the parliament's authority. The council is made up of leaders of Russia's 88 provinces, semi-autonomous republics and self-governing cities.

Mr. Gaidar said elections to the Duma could be followed by new presidential elections and then, within a year, elections to the upper house, which would probably remain in its composition a guarantor of regional rights.

"Certainly, in a normal stable situation it should be elected," Mr. Gaidar said. "But at present we are trying to come to grips with the most difficult problem of forming the lower house."

The deputy prime minister, a close Yeltsin adviser, acknowledged that the most obvious danger of an election was that Mr. Yeltsin and his allies might lose.

"The wave of discontent with the economic hardship and lack of law and order may lead to serious gains for the bloc of Communist and nationalist parties," Mr. Gaidar said.

In a separate news conference, leaders of the Democratic Russia movement also warned of a possible anti-reform victory and urged quick acceptance of an election law so that organizing can begin.

A second danger, Mr. Gaidar said, is a "competition of promises" in which all sides seek to win votes by guaranteeing higher salaries, cheaper credits and other goodies that Russia cannot afford.

As the leader of the government's economic policy, Mr. Gaidar warned that such a competition would push Russia toward hyperinflation. But as a politician, Mr. Gaidar acknowledged that enforcing the kind of austerity Russia now needs could prove disastrous in an election.

"I cannot say to what extent it will be possible to control this situation, at the same time preventing our opponents from getting all the possible political dividends from all the decisions we will have to pass," he said. "But I should tell you that, unfortunately, in this respect they have an evident advantage. They bear no responsibility for anything."

— FRED HIATT

## Gorbachev Says He'll Cut Short His Italy Visit

Agence France-Press

MODENA, Italy — Mikhail S. Gorbachev decided Wednesday to cut short his Italian visit to return to Moscow, his spokesman said.

He was expected to fly to Russia on Thursday, according to the spokesman, Alexander Likhotal.

The former Soviet president's main concern was to return home "as early as possible," Mr. Likhotal said.

But he said Mr. Gorbachev first hoped to meet as planned with Pope John Paul II and the Italian president, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro.

Mr. Gorbachev said Tuesday that President Boris N. Yeltsin's decision on Tuesday to dissolve the parliament was "senseless and unconstitutional."

## RUSSIA: Yeltsin Declares Himself in Control

Continued from Page 1

Tass said he had taken steps to prevent attempts to "split" Russia's armed forces, including beefed-up security at military installations and tightened controls on outside visitors and the issuance of visas. He said special units were being created to prevent any terrorist acts aimed at provoking the military.

In comments to the Interfax news agency, General Grachev said the military would "do everything we can to prevent bloodshed," adding: "But if it starts, the army will not stand idly by."

The interior minister, Lieutenant General Viktor F. Yerin, said that the police were operating normally and that no unusual disturbances had occurred. "We are fully in control of the situation, and we are sure the armed forces and Interior Ministry organs and Interior Ministry forces are acting as a single block and supporting each other," he said.

The Central Bank, meanwhile, reported that it was pursuing normal operations, with government financing decisions being made as

always by the Finance Ministry. The parliament had passed a resolution instructing the bank to stop financing government agencies without its approval.

"We have expressed our allegiance to Yeltsin's decrees," a bank official said in an interview with Reuters.

In what was being taken by some as a sign of the bank's fidelity to Mr. Yeltsin, the Russian leader signed a decree reappointing the bank's chairman, Viktor Geraschenko, to his post.

Mr. Yeltsin, bolstered by a wave of supportive statements from the West and among former Soviet republics, made it clear that he was in no mood for compromise. "I think we have had enough of the parliament making fools of us and the people," he said as a friendly crowd gathered around him during his city outing.

Western officials said that Mr. Yeltsin seemed willing to let the parliament meet and Mr. Rutskoi issue his decrees on the assumption that after some time — a week or maybe longer — the opposition would fizzle. The key is to avoid

bloodshed, which would instantly make the situation much more emotional, complicated and risky.

"He has no intention of using force against the parliament," a senior diplomat said. "If they want to sit there and talk to each other and to the press then he is prepared to let them do it."

"Right now there are two people claiming to be the leader of Russia; the president of the Russian Federation and the president of the White House. I think Yeltsin is perfectly content to have Rutskoi as president of the White House and ignore him."

Itar-Tass quoted Admiral Eduard Balin, Russian commander of the Black Sea fleet, as having accused Ukrainian commanders of taking advantage of Russia's political crisis to try to transfer construction units in several ports to their own command. He threatened to put the fleet on full alert if the attempts were not stopped.

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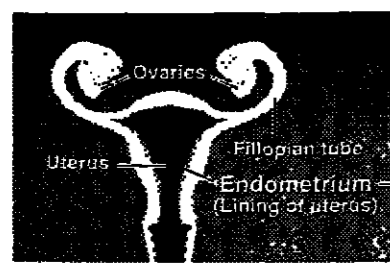
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HEALTH / SCIENCE

A Theory Of Monthly Protection Of the Uterus

A new interpretation of menstruation sees it not as a passive loss of unused uterine lining but as an aggressive way to prevent infection by viruses and bacteria carried into the reproductive tract along with sperm.



Source: Margie Profet / University of California at Berkeley

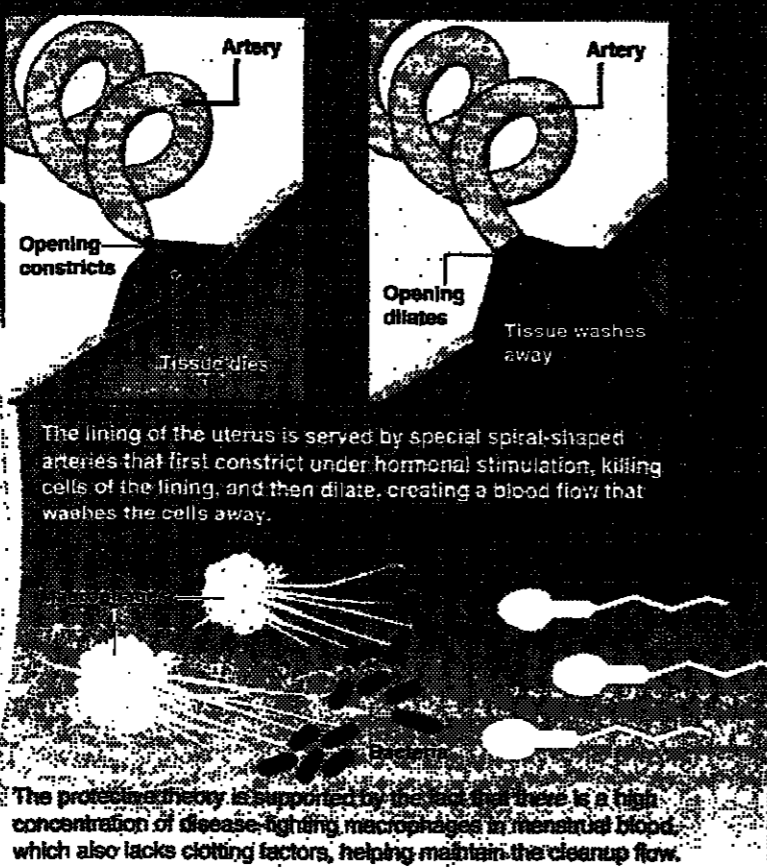


Diagram illustrating the theory of menstruation as a cleaning process. The lining of the uterus is served by special spiral-shaped arteries that first constrict under hormonal stimulation, killing cells of the lining, and then dilate, creating a blood flow that washes the cells away.

Radical New Look at Menstruation

By Natalie Angier New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The menstruating woman has been variously vilified, feared, pitied or banished from the village to spend her bloody days in solitude. Even the standard medical explanation connotes loss. A woman bleeds each month as a way of discarding her unfertilized eggs and the uterine lining that had been optimistically fattening up in anticipation of a baby that never arrived.

Ms. Profet presents her theory in The Quarterly Review of Biology. "It's an astonishing piece of work," said Dr. Donald Symons, a professor of anthropology and an evolutionary theorist at the University of California at Santa Barbara. "It's a fitting together of many disparate elements into one coherent explanatory system, and it's wonderful. It's exactly what a scientific theory should be."

Ms. Profet suggests that her hypothesis has important medical implications. If bleeding helps prevent infections, she said, then women should avoid oral contraceptives that suppress menstruation. In addition, she said, inexplicable uterine bleeding should be viewed as a possible early sign of infection, a symptom that the body is struggling to thwart disease.

According to this theory, the uterus is extremely vulnerable to bacteria and viruses that may be hitching a ride on the sperm, and menstruation is an aggressive means of preventing infections that could lead to infertility, illness and even death. In menstruation, Ms. Profet suggests, the body takes a two-pronged attack against potential interlopers: It sloughs off the outer lining of the uterus, where the pathogens are likely to be lingering, and it bathes the area in blood, which carries immune cells to destroy the microbes.

Ms. Profet also suggests that other types of uterine bleeding, like that which sometimes accompanies ovulation and the implantation of the embryo and postpartum bleeding, may be the body's way of intermittently cleaning house and purging pathogenic intruders.

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"The body kills the tissue and ejects it, and it

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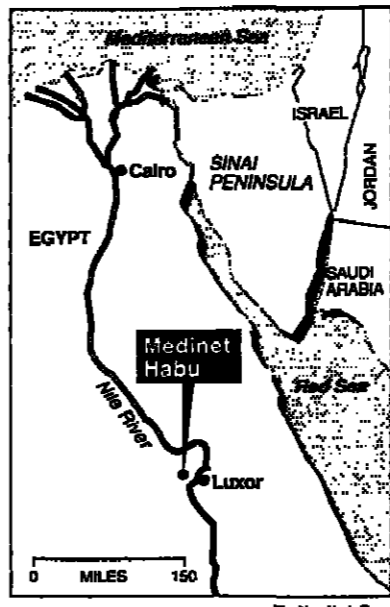
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A Missing Link in Archaeology

By John Noble Wilford New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From the outbreak of World War II until the end of the Cold War, several thousand artifacts of ancient Egypt lay in Chicago and Cairo museums, treasure haunting and intriguing yet beyond scholarly interpretation.



The New York Times

The dig at Medinet Habu from 1927 to 1933 was the biggest Oriental Institute ever conducted in Egypt. Besides exposing the grandeur of the temples and tombs, the archaeologists collected more than 5,000 objects, including statuary, clay figurines, glazed plaques, tools, weapons, offering tables, pottery, scarabs and amulets.

These artifacts were divided between the Oriental Museum and the Cairo Museum, but the field notes went to Berlin, where they were to be published by Dr. Rudolf Anthes, an Egyptologist. When he fled Berlin during the war, he left the notebooks at the Bode Museum. After the war, he wrote to Hoelscher saying that the notebooks might have been destroyed by Allied bombing or seized by the Russians, in which case they were "probably lying somewhere in Russia and are rotting there."

Scholars at the University of Chicago said they had not been told where the notebooks were found or where they had been for the last 50 years or more. All they know is that two years ago, officials of the Bode Museum in the former East Berlin notified the university of the reappearance of the notebooks.

"It's a wonderful dividend of the end of the Cold War," said Dr. Emily Teeter, an assistant curator of Egyptology at the Oriental Institute, who has just returned from Berlin with the long-lost records. "The rediscovery of the field notes makes it possible to incorporate the objects into the history of Egypt."

Egyptologists said that re-examination of the relics in light of the field notes should set in motion a new wave of research not only into the elite culture of ancient Egypt but also into the everyday lives of common people under the pharaohs and up until Roman and Christian times. Most previous studies have concentrated on Egyptian royalty.

As a sacred royal center, Medinet Habu was the site of the temple of Pharaoh Ramses III, who reigned from 1182 to 1151 B.C. This is one of the largest and best preserved mortuary temples of ancient Egypt.

glyphs and scenes of battles with Nubians, Libyans and the enigmatic Sea People.

Beginning in the time of Ramses III, Medinet Habu became an administrative center for western Thebes with government offices and warehouses and a growing population living in private homes all surrounded by city walls 60 feet (18 meters) high.

The 5,000 artifacts excavated there represent one of the largest collections of materials from a single site in Egypt and include remains from every period of the site's occupation, from about 1500 B.C. until A.D. 800.

But until the notebooks were recovered, Egyptologists despaired of ever being sure of the significance of many artifacts, especially those apparently related to religious practices, because they did not know which objects came from temples and which from private houses.

"By determining which objects came from commoners' homes, we gain whole new insights into the Egyptian way of life," Dr. Teeter said. "This material allows us to see the art and ritual objects of the common man and woman and to see how most of the society lived."

NE of the first mysteries Dr. Teeter sought to solve with the notebooks involved the many objects found at Medinet Habu that archaeologists call votive beds. Made of baked clay, each is about the size of a tall, narrow doll's bed about a foot long and is decorated with religious symbols. Scholars assumed these small beds were used in fertility rituals.

From the Berlin notebooks, Dr. Teeter and her colleagues discovered that the beds had been found accompanied by clay female figurines and came from private houses, not temples.

"Now we are sure that the votive beds are a reflection of an ancient fertility cult enacted in private homes," Dr. Teeter said.

Erotic art in the collections, mostly figurines of women with extremely large breasts and men with highly exaggerated phalluses, also appeared to be related to fertility rites of folk religion, the notebooks indicated.

IN BRIEF

The Dim Stars We Can't See May Be a Heart of Darkness

NEW YORK (NYT) — Two scientific teams reported they had independently observed what could be evidence that some of the invisible, or dark, matter making up much of the mass of the universe exists in the form of stillborn or extremely dim stars at the edges of galaxies.

Such objects, known as Massive Compact Halo Objects, or MACHOs, have been hypothesized for years as likely candidates for dark matter. The acronym was chosen to contrast with theories invoking exotic subatomic particles as yet undiscovered bearing the name WIMPs, for Weakly Interacting Massive Particles.

If the new findings of MACHOs on the fringes of the Milky Way galaxy are confirmed by further sightings, astrophysicists said, this would be the first observational breakthrough in astronomy's concerted search for the mysterious dark matter.

It would be the first identification of the unseen matter that causes galaxies to weigh 10 times as much as they appear to in visible light

or other detectable radiations. The existence of these greater masses has been inferred by their gravitational effects on the shape and motion of the galaxies, but its form has eluded detection.

The discoveries were announced in cautiously worded statements at two scientific conferences in Italy. American and Australian scientists said they hurried to report their results when they learned that a French team planned to make public the results of their own similar but independent observations.

The American-Australian team, led by Dr. Charles Alcock of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California, reported that in monitoring 3.3 million stars for a year, they had detected one remarkable event that could reveal the existence of dark matter in the form of MACHOs.

Heart Resuscitation Efforts Costly, Seldom Successful

NEW YORK (NYT) — It is futile, and economically wasteful, for emergency medical workers to rush heart attack victims to the hospital after efforts to resuscitate them in the field have failed, two major studies have found.

The studies, done in Memphis and Houston, add to a growing body of evidence that patients who do not respond to advanced cardiac life support before being rushed to a hospital have little chance of survival, researchers said.

Because of the high costs of hospital emergency care that does not improve the chance of living, and the risks associated with high-speed transport of patients, policies that require that all heart attack victims be rushed to a hospital should be abandoned, they concluded.

In studies published in The Journal of the American Medical Association, researchers said that after examining thousands of heart attack cases, they found that only about one half of 1 percent of patients who were not revived with a pulse at the scene of their heart attack ultimately survived.

And of the few who survived to leave the hospital, virtually all suffered permanent cerebral disability, the reports said. Cardiac arrest kills about 250,000 Americans annually. In areas that have model emergency medical systems, such as in Milwaukee and Seattle, up to 35 percent of cardiac arrest patients survive to leave the hospital, experts said.

BOOKS

SUSQUEHANNA: River of Dreams

By Susan Q. Stranahan. 322 pages. \$25.95. Johns Hopkins University Press.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THE Susquehanna is one of America's longest and strongest rivers, not to mention one of its most scenic and historic, but its name is little known outside the places — New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland — through which it flows.

No doubt this is explained in large measure by one central fact: It is "the longest nonnavigable river in North America," which is why it has little boating lore comparable to that of the Mississippi or the Ohio.

In most other respects, though, it is one hell of a river.

Consider these examples if variety: From its northernmost point at Lake Ontario in New York to its southernmost at Havre de Grace in Maryland it covers 448 miles.

It drains 27,500 square miles, an area larger than Vermont, New York, Massachusetts and Delaware combined.

"No other Eastern U.S. river delivers more water to the Atlantic Ocean than the Susquehanna" — 25 billion gallons a day, "enough

WHAT THEY'RE READING

William Davis, British publisher, is reading "Wild Swans" by Jung Chang.

"It's a long overdue denunciation of the Cultural Revolution and what she calls, 'Mao's contempt for the Chinese people.' In order to understand the Chinese people of today and do business with them you have to understand this sort of background."

(Roger Collis, IHT)

water to supply the needs of every household in the United States, with a billion gallons lost over."

The problem is that, as its nickname points out, the Susquehanna is a "mud-wide, foot-deep river."

As Susan Q. Stranahan writes, it is "a one-way river, and not an especially hospitable one to that."

The Susquehanna runs to the Chesapeake Bay, but almost nothing can travel in the opposite direction because it is too shallow and too rapid, too thick with rocks and islands and other impediments.

"It's a fine source of water, but its history as an asset to agricultural and economic development is decidedly mixed."

This isn't for want of human effort. Stranahan's diligent research has

it would be spoiled, though. Like all of America's greatest rivers, the Susquehanna has paid the price of human avarice.

Much of Stranahan's tale concerns the various ingredients that have combined to poison the river along much of its length.

These include farming, which produces manure that eventually empties into the river and the bay; nuclear power, which produces both waste and, in the aftermath of Three Mile Island, fear; and most particularly coal, abandoned-mine drainage being "the major source of water pollution in Pennsylvania."

Inasmuch as "the power and influence of the coal industry remains very strong" in that state, the noxious effects of coal remain a problem even in this day of environmental activism.

Still, much of Stranahan's tale has to do with the ways in which the Susquehanna has been brought back from the dead.

Fishing is once again possible along much of the river's length, and the shad, thought to be a creature of its past, has been revived by a "trap-and-transfer" program at the Conowingood Dam just north of Havre de Grace.

Farmers in Pennsylvania are beginning to understand the price that fishermen in the Chesapeake must pay for their manure, and are changing their ways accordingly.

Power companies are starting to think about public interest as well as profits, and to adopt policies designed to keep water clean as well as to generate electricity from it.

Stranahan's heart is with the environmentalists, but she doesn't wear it on her sleeve. She understands that the river's pristine purity of the past will never be recaptured.

She also understands that people will not stop trying to use the river for their own ends, so the most that can be hoped for is that they will do so responsibly.

In the end her optimism about the river's future is tempered by caution, though she believes that more and more people care enough about the river to use it in unselfish ways.

Certainly anyone who reads "Susquehanna: River of Dreams" will be encouraged to do so.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE Connecticut Double Knockout Team Championship, which began almost a year ago, was completed last July. The winners were Dr. Ed Etkind and David Richheimer, both of Woodbridge, Connecticut. Judy Prescott of Trumbull, Connecticut, and Richard Moss of Westport, Connecticut, the margin of victory in the final was 20 tricks, almost all provided by the diagrammed deal.

In one room Etkind and Richheimer bid the East-West hands to four hearts, which presented no problems. In the other, as shown, Moss as North erupted bid over four hearts. This was doubled, and West made an unfortunate choice of opening lead: the diamond jack.

trick. The Etkind team gained 16 tricks for making a game in both rooms.

WEST NORTH (D)

AK4 K72 Q95 A972

WEST EAST Q9762 109863 K4 108862 A8

SOUTH J5 AQJ5 A73 KQJ4

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North Pass South Pass West Pass East Pass

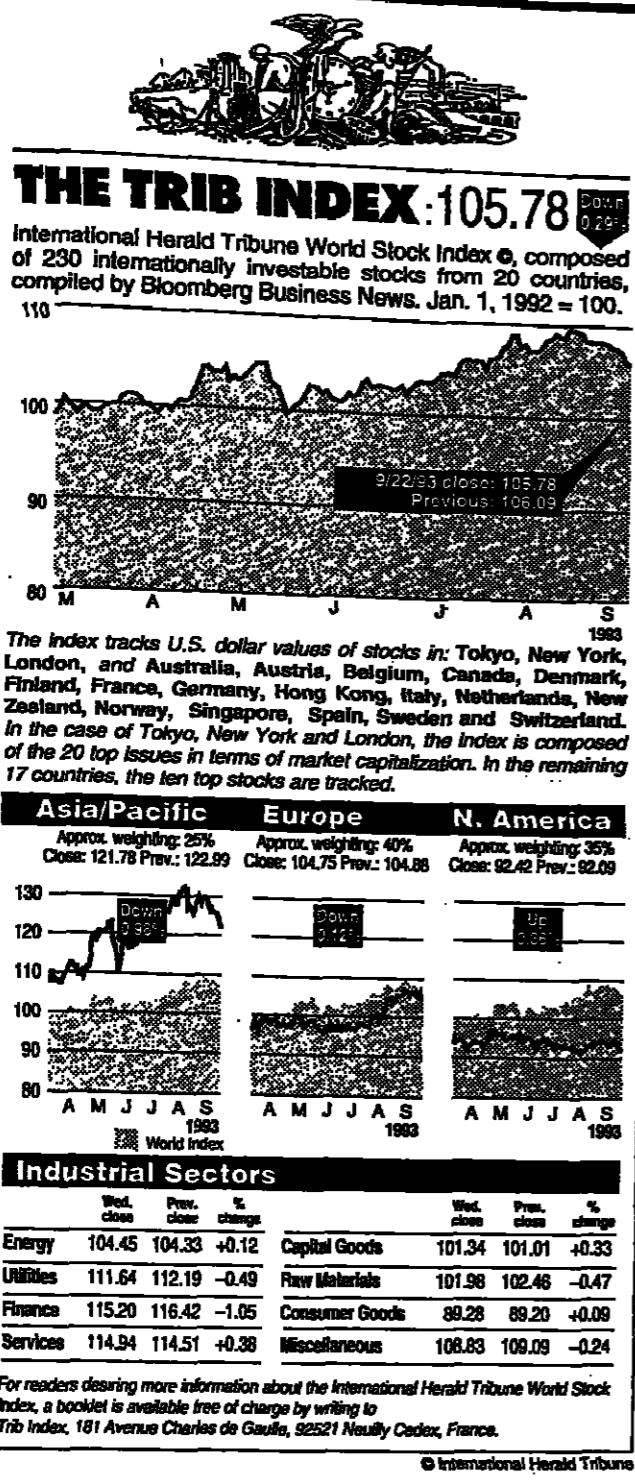
West led the heart ten.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: "سكوا من الأصل"



# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, September 23, 1993



## Iberia To Close Routes, Cut Fleet

**MADRID** — Spain's state airline, Iberia SA, struggling against a tide of debt and losses, plans to close unprofitable routes, reduce its fleet and perhaps close its prestigious hub in Miami, its managing director said Wednesday.

Only 60 percent of Iberia's routes are profitable, said the executive, Juan Saez. Twenty percent are potentially profitable, while a remaining 20 percent are not, he said.

Those unprofitable routes are scattered through Europe and Asia and also include many flights out of the Miami hub, which Iberia uses as a springboard for its extensive network in Latin America.

"The Miami hub is obviously a good idea if you can permit yourself, but in the situation we are in I don't think we can afford to keep it," Mr. Saez said. The hub is losing about 1 billion pesetas (\$7.7 million) a year, he said.

Mr. Saez's comments were the first on the airline's new strategy since its former chairman, Miguel Aguiló, resigned Aug. 31. He was replaced by Javier Salas, chairman of the government holding company Instituto Nacional de Industria, which owns Iberia. Mr. Saez, chairman of IATA's shipbuilding division, was appointed managing director of Iberia at the same time.

To help cut the airline's net loss, which by the end of the year is expected to match 1992 net loss of \$4.82 billion, Iberia will trim unprofitable routes, then prune its fleet to match, Mr. Saez said. Current contracts for new airplanes will not be canceled, he added.

The measures should help Iberia improve on its 1992 operating loss of 12.35 billion pesetas, he said. "I don't necessarily think we'll reach a break-even point, but it matters more to me to see a definite tendency to improve," he said.

## Jakarta Under Scrutiny Labor Practices Threaten Trade Status

**JAKARTA** — When South Korean supervisors at PT Delta Marina, a factory here that makes garments for export to the United States and other countries, ordered punishment the other day for employees who arrived late, a strike resulted.

Asst. Merdeka Sirait, a labor activist, said 50 of the 1,800 workers at the factory had been told to stand for three hours in a hot production room because they had come in 15 minutes late after working several 13-hour shifts, well beyond the legal limit, on previous days.

Critics of the government said the incident was a typical example of the widespread exploitation of workers and suppression of their rights in Indonesia.

Executives at Delta Marina, a joint venture between South Korean and Indonesian investors, could not be reached for comment. But a police spokesman said the government would be asked to deport the three South Koreans if an investigation showed that they had violated the law.

The country, the world's fourth-most-populous, is rapidly industrializing to create jobs for a work force that has 2.3 million entrants each year.

To attract and maintain investment in competition with other low-wage countries in the region — such as China, India and Vietnam — the military-backed government of President Suharto has set the minimum wage at only 3,000 rupiahs (\$1.45) a day in Jakarta and surrounding industrial zones. Elsewhere in Indonesia, the official minimum wage is lower.

But many companies — especially those with management from South Korea, Taiwan or Hong Kong — do not observe even these minimum-wage levels or other labor standards, according to Western officials.

In response to complaints from American labor and human-rights groups, a U.S. government team is in Indonesia this week to investigate working conditions and enforcement of labor regulations.

The report of the team, which will fly back to Washington on Friday, will largely determine whether the administration of President Bill Clinton carries out a threat to withdraw certain trade benefits from Indonesia in February for what it says are violations of workers' rights.

Compliance with such rights is a condition of continued access to the U.S. generalized system of preferences for developing countries. Seventeen other countries, including Malaysia and Thailand, also are being investigated, mainly on labor issues.

In 1992, about \$643 million of Indonesian exports entered the American market duty-free under that system. This represented nearly 15 percent of Indonesian exports to the United States.

The United States is Indonesia's largest market for manufactured goods. Indonesian businessmen fear that a loss of duty-free status under the program on grounds of labor abuses would be a serious setback for the country and might lead to similar losses in the European Community.

Indonesia faced similar U.S. investigations in 1987, 1988 and 1989. On each occasion, Washington contended that Indonesia was taking steps toward internationally accepted standards of worker rights.

This time, however, with a Democratic president in office, U.S. scrutiny of Indonesia is likely to be tougher, analysts said.

Mr. Clinton's administration, one analyst said, "attaches greater importance to human rights and trade-unions issues than the Republicans did."

U.S. concerns about Indonesia center on the difficulty of forming trade unions independent of government control, military involvement in supply and demand.

**'A poor and overpopulated developing country cannot apply the same standards as in more prosperous nations.'**

Mohammad Sadiq, adviser to the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

pressing legitimate labor activity, low minimum wages and failure to enforce labor standards.

Ahead of a visit by the U.S. officials this week, the Indonesian government said it would increase the number of labor unions by breaking up the sole officially authorized group, the All-Indonesia Workers' Union, into 13 separate unions.

The government also said it would intensify efforts to ensure employers comply with minimum-wage laws and would consider raising minimum wages in 1994.

But Mohammad Sadiq, a former cabinet minister and adviser to the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, cautioned that "a poor and overpopulated developing country cannot apply the same standards as in more prosperous nations."

He added that if Indonesia legislated and enforced minimum wages that were too high, many labor-intensive industries would close, "and more unemployment will be the result."

Some Indonesian exporters say they suspect that with unemployment and competition from Asian labor-intensive industries would close, "and more unemployment will be the result."

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## Primerica to Pay \$4 Billion for Travelers Buyout

**Bloomberg Business News**  
**NEW YORK** — Primerica Corp., the expansionist parent of the Smith Barney Shearson brokerage, said Wednesday that it was in negotiations to acquire full control of the insurer Travelers Corp. for \$4 billion in stock.

The combined company, with a market capitalization of about \$11.7 billion, would be larger than the biggest U.S. securities firm, Merrill Lynch & Co. It would also be larger than the biggest life insurer, Prudential Insurance Co. The new company would be called The Travelers.

The transaction would represent a milestone for Primerica's chairman, Sanford I. Well, a former president of American Express Co. who has built his own company into a financial services giant from a modest beginning in the mid-1980s.

Primerica is offering four-fifths of a Primerica share for each of the 106 million or so shares of Travelers it does not already own, representing a 73 percent stake. At Wednesday's closing price of \$47.375 a share for Primerica, the bid values the insurer at \$3.8 billion and its entire equity at about \$5.5 billion.

The Smith Barney parent paid \$722.5 million, or \$19 a share, last year for the other 27 percent of Travelers' shares.

At Wednesday's close, Travelers Corp. stock was up 62.5 cents, at \$36.625, and Primerica shares were up \$1.375.

The proposed takeover comes as merger activity is exploding in the United States. Already this year, more than \$142 billion worth of transactions has been announced.

For Primerica, the talks come less than two months since it completed a \$1 billion purchase of the brokerage and asset management operations of Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. from American Express Co. Primerica merged the operations with its Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. unit to create the second-largest U.S. securities firm.

The proposed merger would revive the 1980s concept of "financial supermarkets," which offer individuals investment and insurance products to meet every need.

While several companies, including American Express, found that the strategy failed and are selling financial services units, some analysts give a combined Primerica and Travelers a good chance of success.

"Sandy Well is a very good manager, clearly," said Robert Branche, an independent analyst in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, who once worked for the Wall Street titan. "He's going to zero in and target those areas that will be best for the company and shareholders."

**Let Rates Fall, IMF Urges Europeans**

**WASHINGTON** — The International Monetary Fund said Wednesday there was room for significant cuts in European interest rates, and it warned European nations against keeping rates too high to try to protect their currencies.

The IMF said that keeping rates too high would delay economic recovery and increase protectionist pressures and might trigger new speculative attacks on currencies.

The IMF also said it expected the European Community economies to grow 1.6 percent in 1994 after contracting 0.2 percent in 1993.

In its semiannual world economic outlook, the IMF said European nations should be prepared to accept a "moderate" depreciation of their currencies against the dollar and yen as they cut interest rates.

The IMF said France and other nations participating in the European Monetary System could take the lead in cutting rates since last month's decision to loosen its exchange-rate grid.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER For Many, Job 'Quality' Matters as Much as Cash

**By Barbara Presley Noble**  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — The American workplace may not yet be in a nasty and brutish Hobbesian state of nature, but employees know better than anyone else that it is in a disagreeable and unenviable state of turbulence. As a result, says a far-reaching survey, employees increasingly have doubts about the value of company loyalty and increasingly are putting their own needs and interests above their employers'.

Moreover, employees are often willing to trade traditional compensation carrots like wages and benefits for flexibility and autonomy, job characteristics likely to allow them to balance their lives at work and at home.

The startling implication, especially for employers who have been depending on a work force made tractable by fear: Companies that fail to factor in quality-of-employee-life issues when imposing total quality management or "re-engineering" or any other of the competitiveness-enhancing, productivity-improving schemes now popular may gain little but a view of the receding backs of their best people leaving for friendlier premises.

"Workers care about the quality of their work environment," said Ellen Galinsky, director of the National Study of the Changing Workforce, the results of which were released earlier this month by the Families and Work Institute.

The study, which researchers plan to repeat every four years, is the most ambitious effort to learn about employee-employer concerns since the Labor Department's 1977 "Quality of Employment Survey."

The new, privately funded research was done last year with a randomly selected national sample of some 3,400 employed men and women. Among the findings:

- Overall, 42 percent of the workers report that they are at companies undergoing permanent work force reductions. At large companies, more than half the workers are in the midst of downsizing, and 40 percent report cutbacks in the numbers of managers.
- Almost nine of 10 workers live with family members, and nearly half care for dependents, including children, elderly parents or ailing spouses.
- There are no differences between women and men in the tradeoffs they are willing to make for help in caring for their dependents.
- Despite the flood of women into jobs outside the home, their

**Increasingly, workers prize flexibility and autonomy.**

See WORK, Page 15

## France Repays German Support in Kind

**By Jacques Neher**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — Germany's support for France earlier this week in its effort to modify the U.S.-EC accord on agriculture had its price, and that price was paid a day later with France backing an effort to protect the incomes of German farmers.

In the end, however, the tab may end up with Europe's taxpayers, who could be billed hundreds of millions of dollars as the result of an appreciating Deutsche mark, triggering increased payments to farmers throughout the Community.

In one of the most transparent exercises in European mutual back-scratching, France lined up Tuesday in a vote to freeze exchange rates for agricultural products until European Community agriculture ministers meet next month in Luxembourg.

Germany had sought the freeze to protect its farmers from the potentially negative effects of the European monetary crisis until the EC Commission offered a new policy for calculating farm payments.

Germany's farm payments problem stemmed from the virtual collapse last August of the Community's exchange-rate mechanism.

Following the extension of the mechanism's trading bands to 15 percent from 2.25 percent and in some cases 6 percent, the German government asked the EC Commission not to revalue the Deutsche mark price for German farmers.

Farm payments are translated into national currencies from a so-called green Ecu, worth about 20 percent more than Europe's basket currency.

Germany wants to continue a system under which EC agricultural prices are adjusted to the lead currency, currently the mark, instead of that currency being revalued.

An official at the commission estimated that with this system in operation, a 1 percent revaluation of the Deutsche mark could result in additional cost to European taxpayers of 300 million Ecu in one year.

The vote Tuesday in Brussels followed a long ministerial meeting on Monday in which Germany agreed, in essence, to France's demand for changes in the Blair House agreement with the United States on reducing subsidized agricultural exports.

A source at the German Agriculture Ministry acknowledged that an informal understanding had been reached so that each country would permit the other the opportunity to protect its vital interests.

"We never made it a condition," said the source. "It was more that we had a problem and they had a problem. It was a give and take."

The source said it was in Germany's interest, as well, to prevent France from blocking the Uruguay Round of trade talks from meeting the mid-December deadline set by the United States.

"We had to give our French partner a chance to accept Blair House in the interest of saving GATT," said the source, referring to the embattled round of world trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade.

## U.S. Moves to Ease Cold War Sales Bans

**By Anthony Ramirez**  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Four years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, Western nations are still tightly restricting sales of sophisticated telephone and computer equipment to Russia, China and Eastern Europe, even though much of this equipment has little or no military use.

The restrictions are enabling countries such as Israel and Taiwan to gain a competitive advantage.

The U.S. government now wants to revise the rules to allow more sales of such high-technology equipment. The stakes are enormous. In telecommunications alone, for example, China is planning to spend \$30 billion and Russia as much as \$15 billion to build national networks that deliver basic telephone service.

But even as Congress and President Bill Clinton try to make sure that American companies can compete for this business, the government also wants to continue to restrict sales of military equipment to countries such as Iraq and to ensure that intelligence agencies can still conduct electronic surveillance. Some security agencies have said that advanced digital lines are difficult to wiretap.

Congress is considering changes to the Export Administration Act that would address these conflicting goals.

At issue is the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, or Cocom. Founded in 1949 and based in Paris, the 17-nation organization is largely self-policing, but the United States has played a leading role in it.

The major makers of telecommunications and computer equipment are largely based in North America and Europe and thus under the jurisdiction of Cocom.

Cocom rules ban the sale to China of fiber-optic lines, which can carry more than 7,800 telephone conversations a second, or more than 565 megabits of digital information a second. Yet China already has small government facilities to build the necessary lines and switching equipment.

Israel sells more advanced gear than that restricted by Cocom, rated at 623 megabits a second. And Taiwan can sell sophisticated computers and other equipment.

## Esquire Chooses Editor of New York Magazine

**By Howard Kurtz**  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Esquire magazine has dumped its editor, Terry McDonnell, and replaced him with Edward Kosser, the longtime editor of New York magazine.

Mr. McDonnell's dismissal on Tuesday came amid a steep drop in advertising, declining newsstand sales and an identity crisis as Esquire lurches toward its 60th anniversary next month. Staffers said Mr. McDonnell's widely rumored departure came as little surprise in light of the magazine's increasingly slim appearance, especially compared with such fat rivals as GQ.

Mr. Kosser said Tuesday that Esquire "has a chance to be a very good and compelling magazine."

Magazines that have been around for a while have to find their voice and adapt to new times. The ones that don't adapt successfully don't survive. The subjects have to be right. The writers have to be right. The covers have to be interesting."

Mr. Kosser, 55, added he was changing jobs because "I realized I'd edited 675 issues of New York magazine in 13½ years. I just thought it would be fun. It was editor of Newsweek from 1975 to 1979, Rolling Stone and Newsweek."

Mr. McDonnell, who did not return calls Tuesday, has run Esquire since 1990.

Kurt Andersen, an editor at large at Time magazine who writes on cultural issues, said Esquire had been "highly uneven" under Mr. McDonnell, "but that's better than

the predictable homogeneity of most magazines. There have been some great pieces, but overall a lack of clarity about his vision of what the thing should be that probably made it hard for them to self-adjust."

Hearst Corp., which bought Esquire in 1987, said Mr. McDonnell would become editor of Sports Illustrated, another of its publications. Mr. McDonnell came to Esquire from Smart, a magazine he founded in 1984, and is a former top editor at Rolling Stone and Newsweek.

Mr. McDonnell, 48, cultivated a cowboy image. "He likes to think of himself as this rugged Montana guy, and he walks into this magazine with a lot of Jewish humor and he doesn't get it and they don't get him," a former Esquire staffer said.

"There was a culture clash from day one."

At New York's offices, political columnist John Taylor said that "some people are pretty upset" at Mr. Kosser's departure. "He was a very good editor, decisive, and he understood the identity of the magazine. So it's sort of an insecure time for everyone." Managing Editor Peter Herbst will run New York on an acting basis while its owner, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., looks for a successor.

Some New York insiders said that budget-cutting efforts by KKR may have been a factor in Mr. Kosser's resignation.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES														
Sept. 22														
<b>Cross Rates</b>														
	\$	DM	FF	LYF	S.F.	S.P.	Yen	CP	Peseta					
Australia	1.08	2.78	1.72	1.32	2.16	2.05	1.25	1.38	1.68					
Canada	0.75	2.19	1.38	1.02	1.65	1.55	0.95	1.05	1.25					
France	1.33	2.45	1.32	1.00	1.65	1.55	0.95	1.05	1.25					
Germany	1.33	2.45	1.32	1.00	1.65	1.55	0.95	1.05	1.25					
Italy	1.33	2.45	1.32	1.00	1.65	1.55	0.95	1.05	1.25					
Japan	1.33	2.45	1.32	1.00	1.65	1.55	0.95	1.05	1.25					
Spain	1.33	2.45	1.32	1.00	1.65	1.55	0.95	1.05	1.25					
Switzerland	1.33	2.45	1.32	1.00	1.65	1.55	0.95	1.05	1.25					
UK	1.33	2.45	1.32	1.00	1.65	1.55	0.95	1.05	1.25					
US Dollar Values														
Currency	Per \$	Value	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Value	Currency	Per \$	Value					
Australian	0.90	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11					
Canadian	0.75	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33					
French	0.75	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33					
German	0.75	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33					
Italian	0.75	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33					
Japanese	0.008	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125					
Spanish	0.02	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50					
Swiss	0.75	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33					
UK	0.75	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33					
US Dollar Values														
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day							
Forward Rates														
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day							
Forward Rates														

**JVC Plans To Cut Staff By 2,000**

**Reuters**  
**TOKYO** — Victor Co. of Japan, the audio and video electronics giant, said Wednesday it would cut its work force by 2,000 to help combat a huge loss this year.

A slump in audio and video product demand at home and abroad has forced JVC to revise its forecast to a current loss of 31 billion yen (\$296.5 million) for its fiscal year to the end of March.

About 1,000 full-time employees were expected to leave through retirement and marriage and 600 more will be transferred to related companies, a company executive said. JVC also will not renew contracts due to expire at the end of March 1995 for 400 part-time workers, he said.

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MARKET DIARY

Stocks Enjoy Calm After Russian Storm

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks snapped back Wednesday from a two-day plunge as calm returned to Russia and long-term interest rates declined.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 9.78, at 5,547.02. On Tuesday, the average lost 38.56.

The Standard & Poor's 500 index soared 3.25 to 456.30, more than recouping Tuesday's 2.1-point decline. The Nasdaq Composite index, which slumped 6.66 points on Tuesday, rallied 11.96, to 745.52, paced by gains in Intel and Oracle.

Oracle leapt 3% to 58 1/2 after the company reported first-quarter earnings more than tripled. Oracle's earnings lifted stocks of other database software companies.

Investors are "drifting into smaller names because people think there's more growth there," said David Schulman, chief strategist at Salomon Brothers Inc.

"People are worried about earnings disappointments in bigger names" in the aftermath of warnings about lower-than-expected earnings from Westinghouse Electric Corp., Eastman Kodak Co. and Nike Inc., he said.

"What's happening in Russia is going to have an impact, but interest rates and corporate earnings are the

biggest concern," said Ken Ducey, head trader at BT Brokerage. "Oracle is certainly part of the equation" that helped stocks recover, he said.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year bond dropped 4 basis points to 6.09 percent.

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Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Active stocks including IBM, Microsoft, Intel, and Oracle.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for AMEX Most Active stocks including American Express, Amgen, and Amstar.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Diary stocks including American Express, Amgen, and Amstar.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for AMEX Diary stocks including American Express, Amgen, and Amstar.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NASDAQ Diary stocks including Intel, Microsoft, and Oracle.

Dow Jones Averages table showing Open, High, Low, Last, and Chg. for Industrial, Financial, and Composite indices.

Standard & Poor's Indexes table showing High, Low, Close, and Chg. for Industrial, Financial, and Composite indices.

NYSE Indexes table showing High, Low, Close, and Chg. for Composite, Industrial, Financial, and Utility indices.

NASDAQ Indexes table showing High, Low, Close, and Chg. for Composite, Financial, and Utility indices.

AMEX Stock Index table showing High, Low, Close, and Chg. for Composite, Industrial, and Financial indices.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing Yield, Price, and Chg. for 20 Bonds, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

Market Sales table showing NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ volume and value.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading table showing Buy and Sell volume for various stocks.

S&P 100 Index Options table showing Bid, Ask, and Last prices for various options.

EUROPEAN FUTURES table showing High, Low, and Close for various futures contracts.

Food table showing High, Low, and Close for various food futures contracts.

Metals table showing High, Low, and Close for various metal futures contracts.

Stock Indexes table showing High, Low, and Close for various stock indices.

Spot Commodities table showing High, Low, and Close for various commodities.

Dividends table showing Company, Per, and Dividend information.

Financial table showing High, Low, and Close for various financial futures contracts.

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) table showing High, Low, and Close for sterling futures.

3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE) table showing High, Low, and Close for Euro dollar futures.

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Busch Restructuring to Cost 1,200 Jobs and \$565 Million

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (Bloomberg) — Anheuser-Busch Cos. said Wednesday it would take a pre-tax charge of \$565 million in the third quarter to cover a restructuring aimed at cutting costs and boosting competitiveness.

The world's largest brewer plans to cut its white-collar work force by about 10 percent, or 1,200 jobs, by the end of 1994; freeze wages for all salaried employees during 1994, accelerate certain assets and programs, reorganize food operations, and write down certain assets and investments. The restructuring is expected to result in savings of more than \$100 million beginning in 1994, with total savings expected to reach \$400 million a year by 1997.

In addition to cutting costs, Anheuser-Busch said it would step up marketing efforts behind its premium brands such as Budweiser. The company said it would increase its marketing and advertising budget in 1994 to support marketing efforts begun in May of this year.

AT&T Asks End to 'Dominant' Status

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has urged the government to allow it to compete for long-distance customers on the same terms as its competitors do within and outside the United States.

The company said that the Federal Communications Commission should end the designation of AT&T as a "dominant carrier" that requires it to notify the government in advance of deploying new services. AT&T also said it would not oppose efforts by foreign long-distance carriers to invest in U.S. long-distance companies, such as the proposed deal by British Telecom to invest in MCI Communications Corp.

Latin America Channel for Discovery

MEXICO CITY (Reuters) — Grupo Televisa SA de CV and Discovery Communications Inc. have agreed to form a joint venture to provide a Spanish-language version of the Discovery Channel to cable homes in Latin America, beginning Feb. 1.

The companies did not disclose the cost of the venture, which will be 60-percent-owned by Discovery and 40-percent-owned by Grupo Televisa. A company will be formed to create, promote and distribute Discovery Channel-Latin America, a nonfiction entertainment network, that is expected to be available in at least two million homes by the end of 1995.

Kaufman & Broad Profits Up 95%

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Kaufman & Broad Home Corp., citing growth in its California home-building operations, reported Wednesday earnings of \$11.5 million, or 26 cents a share, for its third quarter ended Aug. 31, up 94.9 percent from earnings of \$5.9 million, or 16 cents a share, in the like period of 1992. Third-quarter revenues were \$319.9 million, up 10 percent from \$290.3 million a year earlier.

Despite the sharp gain in profit, the results were below Wall Street's expectations and Kaufman & Broad's stock was off \$2.10, to \$19.25 a share, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Kaufman & Broad, which specializes in building homes in suburban markets in the United States and abroad, delivered a record 1,596 homes during the quarter, up 30 percent from 1,067 deliveries in the year-ago quarter.

For the Record

Hamm's, a unit of Promos Cos., and the Prach Creek Indians have agreed to build and operate a \$60 million casino on tribal land just outside Montgomery, Alabama, the company said.

The U.S. government spent \$23 billion more money than it collected in August, raising the 1993 budget deficit to \$263.4 billion, the Treasury Department said Wednesday.

Dollar Slips but Holds Most of Tuesday's Gain

NEW YORK — The dollar was slightly lower Wednesday as the political showdown in Russia that had driven it up on Tuesday appeared to ease, but it held on to most of its gains in the absence of a clear resolution in Moscow.

Gold prices, which also surged after President Boris N. Yeltsin dissolved the Russian Parliament on Tuesday and was defied by his vice president, retreated sharply.

At the end of Wednesday's trading, the dollar was quoted at 1.6300 Deutsche marks, off from 1.6385 DM Tuesday but still about two pennies above its close on Monday, before the drama in Moscow.

Against the yen, the U.S. currency slipped to 106.15 yen from 106.33 yen after gaining almost two yen Tuesday.

Trading was mostly quiet as Mr. Yeltsin gained the support of top defense and security officials, reducing fears of violent instability in Russia. President Bill Clinton said the situation appeared to be "calm" and that he was "hopeful" of a peaceful outcome.

Analysts warned, however, that the crisis was by no means over.

80,000 Protest Ruhr Job Cuts

BONN — Thousands of workers walked off their jobs and rallied throughout the Ruhr Valley on Wednesday to protest planned job cuts at Ruhrkohle AG, Germany's largest hard-coal producer.

Union officials said about 60,000 miners and other employees of Ruhrkohle AG went on strike, while about 20,000 other people, including schoolchildren, joined rallies throughout the Ruhr. About 20 miners staged a sit-in at the bottom of Ruhrkohle's 1,000-meter (3,000-foot) Monopole mine.

Earlier this week, Ruhrkohle announced plans to close Monopole and parts of two other mines, idling 6,000 people.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of World Stock Markets showing indices for Amsterdam, Athens, Bombay, Hong Kong, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich, and others.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. Futures showing contracts for Grains, Metals, Lumber, and Livestock.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table of U.S. Market Close showing indices for Dow Jones, S&P 500, and various stock and commodity indices.

computer Tech 1-800

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# Computer 'Tatting' and Old Lace

## High Tech Is Rescuing a Moribund Industry in France

By Barry James  
*International Herald Tribune*  
**CAUDRY, France**—This is a story of computers and old lace, of how an industry that has hardly changed since the 19th century is being rescued by the microchip to survive into the 21st.

Lace not only epitomizes the elegance and sophistication of France's vital haute couture sector, but it is an important contributor to the economy of northern France, which has already seen the demise of its coal, steel and textile industries. Without a helping hand from technology, the lace industry seems doomed to follow the same path to extinction. Because young people are not coming into the industry, there is a risk that the skills that go into preparing lace designs will soon die out. So one problem is to teach computers how to do key tasks.

The other problem is that lace is unavoidably expensive because of the complexity of manufacturing it. But could computers speed some of the complex and repetitive tasks involved in preparing lace, and thus help manufacturers keep abreast of fickle fashion trends?

Jean Bracq, one of the 12 lace manufacturers left in Caudry—there were 200 after World War I—has taken the unusual step for a small business of setting up his own research department to integrate computers with the manufacturing process.

The Calais lace for Hillary Rodham Clinton's deep-blue inaugural ball gown came from Mr. Bracq's small brick factory, and a look at how it was made provides a glimpse of the industry's complexity.

An artist, Marc Viatrack, sketched an original design for the lace and gave it to Jean-Pierre Denhez, who prepared a graph showing how to run the individual threads through the loom. Mr. Denhez passed this to Francine Dosièrre, who translated the coordinates on the graph into tens of thousands of figures.

She gave this to Francis Bracq who used the coordinates to punch holes in thousands of slats of strong cardboard. Stitched together into loops, these were used to instruct the loom how to recreate the design.

The frothy material that goes into making bridal gowns, haute couture creations and expensive lingerie begins on clattering bawling machines conceived in the heyday of Britain's Industrial Revolution. It emerges slowly from the loom, a couple of meters at a time or less, depending on the complexity of the design and the temperament of the machine.

The lace has to be trimmed on another machine and, if necessary, dyed. By using

threads that react differently to the dye, the manufacturer can obtain two or more colors. Some of the lace is luxuriously embroidered by hand in Tunisia to add highlights of gold, silver or color.

In Victorian England, the looms once took away the jobs of the women who made lace by hand. None of the machines has been manufactured since World War II, and specialized mechanics have to make the replacement parts when anything goes wrong. With a myriad of parts, including 5,000 shuttles, the machines are expensive to maintain.

Mr. Bracq said he spent 700,000 francs (\$125,000) to repair and maintain one loom last year. There are easier and cheaper ways of producing lace. Computer-driven Jacquard machines churn out bolts of the stuff in the twinkling of an eye, but it is insipid and flat, compared with the delicately sculpted Calais

lace, which resembles hand-made lace on a large scale.

In France, little factories such as Mr. Bracq's account for 80 percent of world production. The Calais lace industry employs about 1,800 people, uses 500 looms and has an annual sales of about 1 billion francs.

Thinking that some of the processes could be automated, Mr. Bracq hired a young engineer, Pascal Miquel, to create the industry's first research department. Mr. Miquel started by automating creation of the punch cards that drive the looms. He also developed a punching machine operated by the computer, which runs about four times faster than the turn-of-the-century hand-operated machines it replaces.

Since it requires 5,000 punch cards to reproduce a 60-by-20 centimeter (23-by-8-inch) pattern, this represents a big saving in time.

It takes at least four months to produce a sample of lace, which is not always fast enough to keep up with fashion trends. Mr. Bracq's factory turns out 15 new designs each year, but if these do not please fashion buyers, months of work are wasted. To overcome this, Mr. Bracq has turned to Fevzan Mudarres, a specialist on computers and textiles, for software that can produce a realistic simulation of a lace design on paper in a matter of hours.

Mr. Miquel is also working on a program to take over Mr. Denhez's job, which is of mind-boggling complexity. The threads, which are knotted rather than woven, can cross each other, but must never double backwards. Creating a loom pattern on long sheets of squared paper takes weeks and sometimes months.

Not that anyone wants to put Mr. Denhez out of a job. He won a prize as the best textile worker in France a couple of years ago. But after 44 years in the job, Mr. Denhez will retire soon, and there is no one else who knows how to make the thread run through the leviathans on the factory floor. Unless a computer can do the job, the factory will have to close.

**There is a risk that the skills that go into designing and preparing lace designs will die out.**

# France to Raise 50 Billion Francs In Sell-Offs in '94

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PARIS**—The French government said on Wednesday it planned to raise about 50 billion francs (\$8.9 billion) next year through sales of state-owned companies, helping finance a budget that aims to cut both taxes and the government deficit.

Budget Minister Nicolas Sarkozy said the six-month-old conservative government had put together a 1994 fiscal package to contain spending, give a boost to the economy and create jobs.

Briefing reporters after presenting the bill to the cabinet, Mr. Sarkozy said he was budgeting for economic growth of 1.4 percent in 1994. The government expects a 0.7 percent shrinkage this year.

The economy slipped into recession in the second half of last year, and while the worst appears to have been left behind, unemployment, now at 11.7 percent, is still marching to new highs every month.

But the economy minister, Edmond Alphandery, said Wednesday that the downward trend in French interest rates was likely to continue through next year, supporting the economy.

Short-term rates have dropped to their current 7.25 percent level from over 10 percent during the crisis in the European Community's exchange-rate mechanism late in July.

The privatization drive is due to be led off by Banque Nationale de

Paris soon and this will be followed by a host of others over the next five years. The government is hoping to raise 43 billion francs this year and about 50 billion in 1994.

This will help cut the budget deficit, which has been pumped up by slowing economic growth over the past two years, by 5.6 percent, to 299.7 billion francs next year.

Government spending will rise by 1.1 percent next year, compared with the revised 1993 budget drawn up in May—a drop after adjusting for inflation because consumer prices are expected to grow at twice that pace.

The government confirmed that it would simplify the income tax system, cutting the number of tax brackets to seven from 13. Income tax itself will be cut, to the tune of 19 billion francs.

More than 90 percent of taxpayers will see their income tax bills drop by at least 3 percent; 44 percent will pay at least 10 percent less on next year's income.

There will also be sweeping changes to tax on savings, designed to entice savers out of the popular money market mutual funds and into either the stock market, to help companies invest, or into straight consumer spending.

But the income tax cuts will fall far short of compensating for July's rise in the broad-based social security tax, to 2.4 percent from 1.1 percent. (Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

## Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Wednesday	Tuesday	% Change
Frankfurt DAX		1,883.00	1,825.85	+1.71
London FTSE 100 Index		2,329.20	2,324.90	+0.18
Paris CAC 40		2,079.96	2,064.39	-0.69
Amsterdam CDS Trend		123.60	124.50	-0.72
Brussels Stock Index		6,598.44	6,590.87	-1.10
Frankfurt FAZ		728.25	741.24	-1.76
Helsinki HEX		1,343.40	1,360.65	-1.27
London Financial Times 30		2,329.20	2,324.90	+0.18
London FTSE 100		3,007.50	3,001.60	+0.20
Madrid General Index		282.77	288.38	-1.95
Milan MIB		1,300.00	1,316.00	-1.22
Paris CAC 40		2,079.96	2,064.39	-0.69
Stockholm Allshareindex		1,530.22	1,511.42	+1.24
Vienna Stock Index		417.13	425.66	-2.00
Zurich SBS		830.00	835.00	-0.60

## Very briefly:

- Cable & Wireless PLC said a consortium in which it has a 30 percent stake, Mobile Telephone Networks (Pty.), was awarded a 15-year license to operate a digital cellular phone network in South Africa; its partners are the South African pay television company M-Net, the national railroad company Transnet and the new National African Telecommunications Co., a vehicle to encourage black share ownership.
- BSN SA said net profit fell 6.7 percent in the first half of the year, to 1.82 billion French francs (\$320 million), because of the devaluation of several European currencies and declining European consumption of cookies and crackers.
- Rio Tinto Miner, a 65 percent-owned unit of Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., will expand its copper smelter in Huelva, Spain, at a capital cost of about \$33 million.
- The EC Commission proposed to increase to 121 million European currency units (\$143 million) from 53 million Ecus the amount of money available to help those who find it harder than usual to find work because they are homeless, ill, or do not have access to public services or training.
- European Community average inflation was 3.5 percent in August, unchanged from July and down from 4 percent a year earlier.

# EC Seeks Small-Investor Compensation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BRUSSELS**—The EC Commission has proposed a mandatory program requiring investment and securities firms to guarantee minimum compensation of 20,000 Ecus (\$23,800) per investor in the event of insolvency.

The proposal applies to all credit and investment firms catering to small investors.

Companies that cater to institutional investors, insurance and reinsurance companies, and pension and retirement funds may be excluded from the plan.

The proposal, which must now be approved by the European Community's Council of Ministers, is scheduled to go into force on Jan. 1, 1996, the same date as the EC's

investment services directive that introduced a single operating license for investment firms, valid throughout the 12 member states.

Most EC member states already have investor compensation arrangements, but the EC Commission says these are often limited, only covering, for example, the liabilities of stock-exchange members. Portugal, Spain and Denmark have no compensation programs.

The proposal leaves it up to member states to organize national compensation programs that would also apply to branches of domestic firms that set up businesses in other member states.

National authorities would decide if the compensation program should go into effect after estab-

lishing that a firm was unable, or likely to be unable, to meet commitments to its clients.

National investor compensation plans must provide coverage under three headings. The first relates to money held by the investment firm; the second to instruments—primarily stocks and bonds—physically held by the firm on behalf of its clients; and the third to instruments that are dematerialized (have no physical form) or are immobilized (never leave) a central securities depository and are administered by the investment firm.

The third category would also cover instruments such as swaps, forward interest-rate agreements and derivative contracts, which

have been arranged by the investment firm on behalf of clients.

In the case of money held on behalf of a client, the value of the claim would equal the actual amount of money owed. For securities, the value will be calculated when the security should be returned to the investor, or the value when national authorities establish a firm's failure.

Some stock specialists welcomed the plan, seeing it was a way to attract small savings, especially in countries where investment in stock exchanges is not deep-rooted.

Debate on the issue, however, has centered on the question of requiring stock investors to take some responsibility for their investments. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

# Belgian Retailer GIB To Cut Work Force 25%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BRUSSELS**—GIB Holdings Ltd., the retailer that is Belgium's largest private-sector employer, said it would cut its work force, over the next three years to reduce its costs by 5 billion Belgian francs (\$137.6 million).

The company said it may close up to 17 of its 137 Super GB and Maxi GB supermarkets. "We will be in the red in 1994 if we don't do something today,"

said Rudi Verbrugghe, managing director of GIB's GB unit.

GIB Holdings, which also operates department stores, fast-food restaurants and other retail chains, cited "increased competition in a saturated market" and rising labor costs.

Unions will try to persuade GIB not to go through with the job cuts at a meeting next week. Union representatives refused to say what action they would take if GIB goes ahead with the plan. (AFP, AFX, Bloomberg)

# Moulinex Needs 500 Million FF

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PARIS**—Moulinex SA, the unprofitable French maker of small appliances, needs a capital increase of at least 500 million francs (\$88 million) to pay down debt, its finance director said Wednesday.

The executive, Jean-Paul Rivat, spoke at a news conference where the chairman, Roland Darneau, announced an agreement with Moulinex's bankers to find a solution to the company's financial problems by the end of the year.

In financial 1992-93, which covered 15 months on an exceptional basis, Moulinex posted a loss of 131 million francs on sales of 9.93 billion. Its debt stood at 3.25 billion francs in March.

Mr. Darneau said Moulinex's peculiar capital structure "imperils" the company, implying it would have to be changed to win a capital boost. The structure puts 40 percent of Moulinex in the hands of FTNAP, a group of holding companies representing employees and management. The remaining 60 percent is in public hands. (AFX, AFP)

# NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Volume
100	90	IBM	4.00	4.00	15	100	90	1000000
120	110	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	20	120	110	500000
80	70	Apple	0.00	0.00	15	80	70	300000
150	140	Oracle	0.00	0.00	25	150	140	200000
200	190	Sun	0.00	0.00	30	200	190	150000
180	170	Perseus	0.00	0.00	20	180	170	100000
160	150	Viewpoint	0.00	0.00	15	160	150	80000
140	130	CompuLink	0.00	0.00	10	140	130	60000
120	110	WorldCom	0.00	0.00	8	120	110	50000
100	90	Telefonos	0.00	0.00	6	100	90	40000
80	70	Telefonos	0.00	0.00	5	80	70	30000
60	50	Telefonos	0.00	0.00	4	60	50	20000
40	30	Telefonos	0.00	0.00	3	40	30	10000
20	10	Telefonos	0.00	0.00	2	20	10	5000















NYSE

Wednesday's Closing Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 1993, 1992, 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983, 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978, 1977, 1976, 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1953, 1952, 1951, 1950, 1949, 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942, 1941, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 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# SPORTS BASEBALL

## Braves and Phillies Drop Magic Numbers Under 10

The Associated Press

Those so-called "magic numbers" — the combinations of victories and losses that add up to clinching a pennant — can't be taken too seriously until they are below 10. Well, it's time to get serious in both divisions of the National League.

The Philadelphia Phillies, who haven't won the East Division since 1983, cut their magic number to seven with a victory over the Florida Marlins on Tuesday night while the Montreal Expos were being blown out of the picture, 18-5, by the Atlanta Braves.

The Braves, the league champions the past two seasons, reduced their magic number in the West to nine with the Houston Astros' victory over the San Francisco Giants.

The Braves are 3½ in front of the Giants; the Phillies have a 5½-game lead on the Expos.

What makes the pennant chase

more interesting is that the Braves and Phillies play this weekend in Philadelphia. It sets up the possibility that both could clinch on the same night at the same place.

The Braves came up big in the matchup of the NL's two hottest teams. The Expos led, 3-1, after three innings, but the Braves snapped back with a seven-run fourth and added six runs in the fifth as Fred McGriff and Terry Pendleton between them got five hits, three homers and nine RBIs in the two innings.

That was enough to let John Smoltz, cruise as Atlanta won for the 32d time in 39 games, while the Expos lost for just the 4th time in 23 games.

"We could've gotten beat 1-0 and still lost a game to the leaders," Montreal manager Felipe Alou

said. "This is not a game that will lose the season for us. But it's not nice to get pounded like that."

The Expos still have two more games against the Braves.

"Just because they scored 18 runs doesn't mean we lost two games," said Montreal's third baseman, Mike Lansing. "In a way, it's better this way than letting them come from behind and beating us in the ninth inning, like they've been doing to other teams."

Technically, this was a come-from-behind victory.

"They scored three runs in the first inning, and I thought it was going to be a tough night for us," said McGriff, whose grand slam in the sixth was his fifth in the majors and his 35th home run this season.

The Braves had 16 hits and tied the club record for runs. Pendleton hit two homers, the first a three-run shot that made it 4-3.

Astros 6, Giants 0: Port Kauter pitched a three-hitter in Houston, tied a team record with his 10th straight victory and improved his career mark against San Francisco to 11-3.

The Astros scored three runs in the third against Salomon Torres to make it 4-0.

"I'm sure they are second-guessing some of the things that they did," said Portugal, referring to reports that the Giants had been thinking of trading for him as the pennant race wore on.

"I wish we would have gotten him when we had an opportunity to," said Barry Bonds, who went 0-for-4. "He would have been a big help with us on this side of the diamond."

Phillies 5, Marlins 3: Lenny Dykstra's two-run homer in the seventh rallied Philadelphia, which was playing at home.

The Phillies trailed, 3-2, when Kevin Stocker walked to open the seventh and scored from first when relief pitcher Rick Rodriguez fielded pinch-hitter Ruben Amaro's sacrifice bunt but hit Amaro with his throw. Dykstra followed with his 19th homer.

John Kruk, who had been in a 9-for-49 slump, had three hits for the second straight game and drove in two runs.

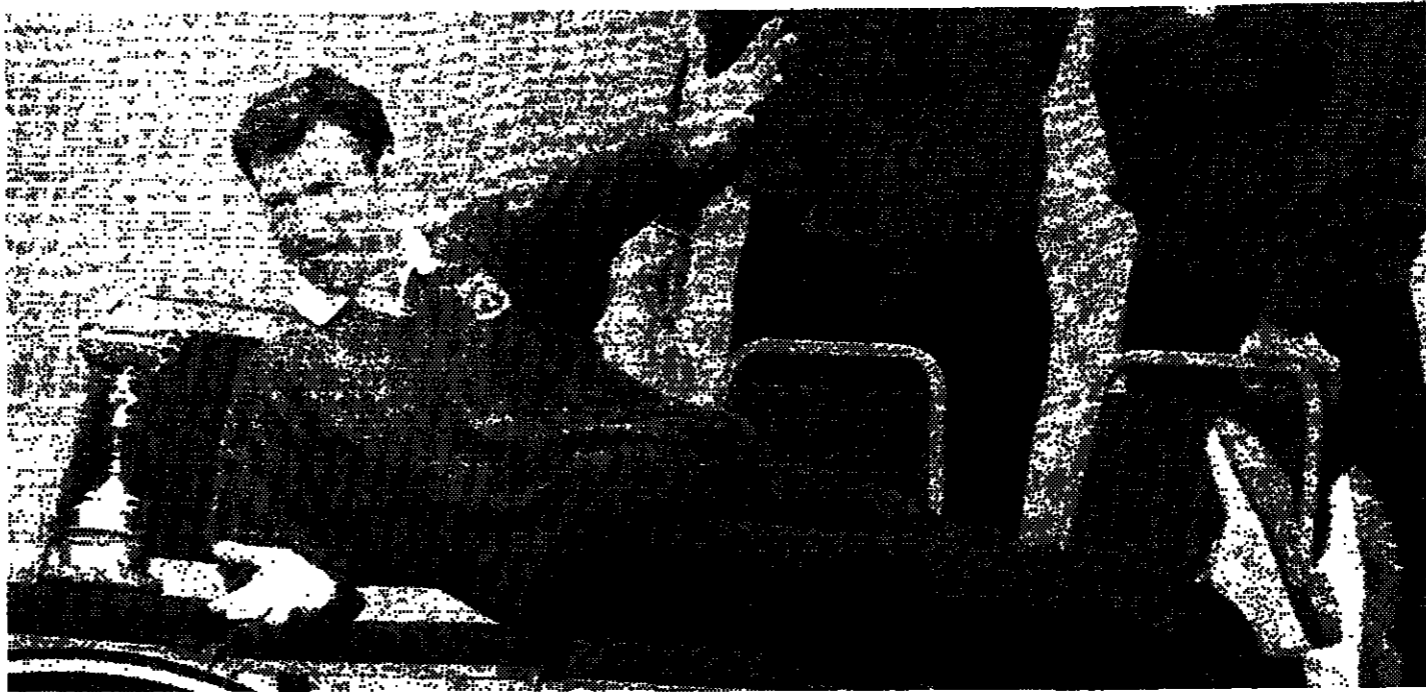
Dodgers 5, Reds 3: Jody Reed drove in one run in the 11th with a sacrifice fly and Brett Butler doubled in the final run for visiting Los Angeles as Cincinnati lost its 11th in a row after tying in the bottom of the ninth. The Reds matched their longest losing streak in 27 years.

Mets 4, Pirates 3: Dave Gallagher drove in three runs with a homer and a double as New York ended an 11-game losing streak in Pittsburgh.

Cubs 13, Cardinals 3: Chicago's first seven batters scored, and the rest of the seven came in a six-run sixth against visiting St. Louis. Rick Williams and Mark Grace each had three RBIs for the Cubs, who had 16 hits.

Rockies 15, Padres 4: Andres Galarraga had four hits and Jerald Davis drove in three runs against San Diego as Colorado, playing at home, ensured itself of not losing 100 games in its first season.

The Rockies' 63d victory also put them within one of Houston's record for NL expansion teams, set in 1962.



Nick Faldo, posing Wednesday with the Ryder Cup at The Belfry course near Birmingham, laid out a what-me-worry? pose for the photographers.

## Jays Have Largest Lead This Season

The Associated Press

Just a few days ago, everybody was talking about how close the race was in the American League East.

Now, the Toronto Blue Jays lead the division by five games, which is the largest lead any team has had in the division all season.

The Blue Jays won their ninth in a row Tuesday night in Toronto as Todd Stottlemyre pitched a three-hitter in a 5-0 shutout of the Boston Red Sox. The second-place New York Yankees lost to Minnesota

The Twins, losers of eight of 11 games, were coming off a three-game sweep by Toronto at the Metrodome.

Orleans 7, Indians 6: Baltimore rallied for two runs in the top of the ninth in Cleveland.

The Indians went ahead, 6-5, in the eighth on Kenny Lofton's single and a sacrifice fly by Candy Maldonado. But with Orioles on first and second and none out in a half-inning later, Chris Hoiles bunted. Pitcher Jerry DiPoto threw to third for one out, but defensive replacement Alvaro Espinoza threw wildly past first in trying for the double play. Cal Ripken scored. Hoiles went to third, and David Segui followed with a single that went in and out of the glove of a charging Albert Belle.

Angets & White Sox 0: John Farrell and Steve Frey allowed only seven hits while Chili Davis, Chad Curtis and J.T. Snow each drove in two runs as California, playing at home, handed Chicago its 14th shutout.

The Florida Marlins are the only other team to be shut out that many times.

Mariners 8, Rangers 0: Randy Johnson struck out 11 in Seattle, moved within 12 strikeouts of becoming the eighth pitcher in American League history to reach 300, and kept Texas from 4½ games behind Chicago in the West.

Ken Griffey Jr. hit his 42d home run, moving within two of major league leader Juan Gonzalez.

Athletics 9, Royals 6: Ruben Sierra had three hits and three RBIs. Scott Hemond singled four times and scored three runs as Oakland best visiting Kansas City.

The Royals have lost three straight and six of their last eight to drop out of contention in the AL West.

Brewers 7, Tigers 4: John Jaha homered, on the first pitch in the eighth, broke a tie after Milwaukee rallied from a 4-1 deficit in Detroit.

## Intimidation Is (or Isn't) the Name of the Game

By Leonard Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

SUTTON COLDFIELD, England — For months, Gentleman Tom Watson has been telling anyone who listened that he despised "the war by the shores mentality" of the 1991 Ryder Cup matches in the United States. He also wants no part of any campaign to make the '93 event here at the Belfry a second "Battle of Britain."

"To accelerate it to the level of war is not in the spirit of the event," the U.S. team's captain said Wednesday. "It is intended to be a very hard fought competition between two teams. You have a victory dinner when it's over, sit down together, toast the winning team and say, 'Well, we got you next time.'"

And yet, Watson, the realist, knows that botched shots or missed putts by the Americans will be wildly cheered by the pro-European galleries when the matches begin Friday, just as partisan whoops jeered the Europeans two years ago.

But both Watson and Europe's captain, Bernard Gallacher, are hoping their teams can play intensely during the matches. And that is definitely one of the components for both captains in picking the pairs for the two days of alternate stroke and best-ball play Friday and Saturday.

It's almost certain that Watson, for example, will pair all of his four rookies — Davis Love III, Jim Gallagher, Lee Janzen and John Cook — with what he described as "grizzled veterans" like Tom Kite, Lanny Wadkins or Raymond Floyd. That sort of pairing with Floyd and Fred Couples in 1991 clearly had a calming affect on Couples and eventually led to two victories in their three matches.

Both captains must weigh other factors: a player's form coming into the event, whether partners are personally compatible (not to mention their wives) and have complimentary skills.

Pairing a long-ball hitter like Fred Couples with a great chipper and putter like Floyd is an easy decision for Watson. A pairing of big-hitter Love with the short-game skills of Kite also makes sense, as does a possible all-intensity team of Paul Azinger and Wadkins. Corey Pavin, the shortest

on the team, likely will have a big bopper, perhaps Payne Stewart, Jim Gallagher or John Cook, with him for alternate shot play.

The Europeans, meanwhile, seem hardly cowed by the Americans.

"When I first made the team" in 1981, "the U.S. side was very intimidating," said Scotland's Sam Torrance, playing in his seventh Ryder Cup. "They had Nicklaus and Trevino. This time they don't have a Nicklaus, a Trevino, a Watson, a player that scares you. We're not scared of them. They don't have a dominant player."

Instead, it's been the Americans who have been talking about the intimidation factor of England's Nick Faldo, the top-ranked in the world with five major championships.

"When you play with Faldo, it can be a little intimidating," said Love. "He doesn't say anything to you. Usually, you can talk to a guy. With Nick, you can't find out what he's like or get in a conversation because he's concentrating so hard."

"He's not out to mess you up, he's just doing his own thing. He's so focused he doesn't have time for chit-chat and that can be nerve-racking."

Said Couples, "I think Nick is intimidating simply because he hits the ball so darned well. No one actually intimidates me. But for Nick Faldo, there's no course that can beat him, whether it's the U.S. Open or an easy course. Nothing fazes him. It's fun to watch him. If I played him on Sunday, I'd love it because it will show how I can play."

Faldo was asked if he felt he intimidated any of the Americans.

"Intimidation is the word of the week, is it?" he said. "I don't believe anything I read. I doubt it very much. Big Jack [Nicklaus] was always the hard one, Nicklaus and Palmer, they were intimidating."

Gallacher confirmed that Bernard Langer will play for the European team, despite a sore neck that has kept him out of action the last three weeks. Gallacher informed the alternate, Ronan Rafferty, Wednesday morning that his services would not be needed.

The final team pairings for best ball and alternate shot matches will be announced Thursday afternoon. Faldo will definitely play with Scotland's Colin Montgomerie.

## AL ROUNDUP

While the third-place Baltimore Orioles rallied to down Cleveland and remained 5½ games out.

If the Blue Jays can keep this up, their series this weekend against New York and their four games in Baltimore next weekend might not even matter.

"Championship teams have a way of turning it on when it comes down to crunch time," said Stottlemyre, whose spot in the starting rotation was solidified earlier Tuesday when the Jays announced that Jack Morris is out for the year with a damaged elbow ligament.

Stottlemyre struck out a career-high 10 in winning his third straight start.

Roger Clemens (11-14) took the loss for Boston, ensuring that he will not post a winning record for the first time in his major-league career.

Toronto got an RBI double from Joe Carter, an RBI triple from Tony Fernandez and a run-scoring ground out from Pat Borders. Two other runs scored on catcher Tony Pena's throwing error.

Twins 5, Yankees 4: Light-hitting Pedro Munoz homered twice in New York and drove in all Minnesota's runs against Jim Abbott, who has given up 14 runs and 25 hits in 15½ innings since pitching a no-hitter against Cleveland on Sept. 4.

## MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	87	56	.608	—
New York	82	69	.543	5½
Baltimore	77	74	.510	10
Boston	77	74	.510	10
Detroit	72	80	.474	16
Cleveland	65	87	.428	23
Milwaukee	65	87	.428	23

## SCOREBOARD

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Philadelphia	9	Montreal	5
St. Louis	10	San Francisco	3
Pittsburgh	10	San Diego	3
New York	5	Los Angeles	0
Atlanta	6	San Francisco	0
San Francisco	6	San Francisco	0
Houston	7	San Francisco	0
Los Angeles	6	San Francisco	0
Cincinnati	4	San Francisco	0
Colorado	15	San Francisco	4
San Diego	5	San Francisco	0

## JAPANESE LEAGUES

League	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yokohama	44	26	.623	—
Chunichi	41	29	.586	3
Hanshin	38	32	.543	6
Yamaguchi	33	37	.471	11
Yokohama	29	41	.414	15
Hiroshima	26	44	.364	18

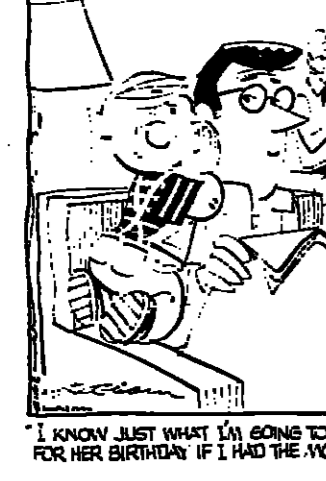
## NHL PRESEASON

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Washington	3	Detroit	1
Chicago	3	Detroit	1
Philadelphia	4	Pittsburgh	1
Washington	7	Vancouver	6
Los Angeles	4	Dallas	4
Tampa Bay	5	St. Louis	3
Calgary	3	Toronto	2

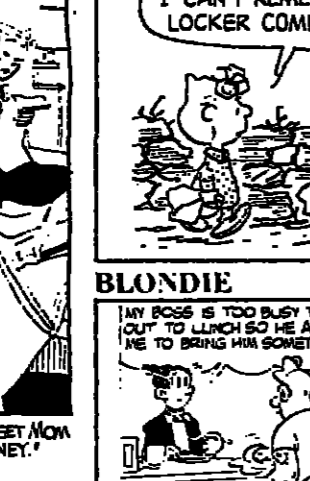
## DAVIS CUP

Country	Score	Opponent	Score
Israel	1	Switzerland	0
USA	3	France	2

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## PEANUTS



## CALVIN AND HOBBES



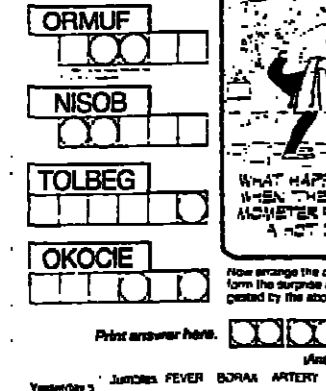
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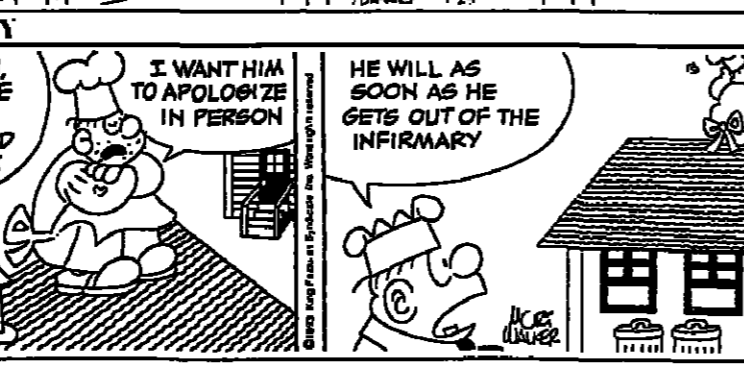
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# SPORTS SOCCER

## Marseille Stripped of Title, Bernès and 3 Players Suspended

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French soccer federation stripped Olympique Marseille of its 1993 league title, barred its former general manager and suspended three of the players involved in the bribery case that has both enthralled and haunted the country this summer.

"The league title for the 1992-1993 season is suspended," said the federation's president, Jean Fournet-Fayard. "We had to take sanctions in this affair which has seriously harmed the morality of our sport."

FIFA, the sport's governing body, had threatened to suspend France from international competition unless the federation acted

by Thursday to end the saga in which three Valenciennes players have said they were offered money by Marseille to throw a league match in May.

In Zurich, FIFA welcomed the federation's action and said the suspensions would be applied worldwide.

"FIFA feels that these decisions have preserved the credibility of French football as a whole and have thus settled a matter which was of great concern to the world football federation," a FIFA statement said.

It added that "FIFA will consult with the European Football Union during the next week about any

possible further measures to be taken against the Marseille club."

UEFA had earlier this month banned reigning champion Marseille from this season's European Cup.

The French federation indefinitely suspended Jean-Pierre Bernès, who resigned as Marseille's general manager in July. It also suspended Marseille player Jean-Jacques Eydelie and two Valenciennes players, Christophe Robert and the Argentine international Jorge Burruchaga.

The federation said all the sanctions were provisional, and that it reserved the right to announce further sanctions "as the issue evolves

and notably as a result of judiciary action."

The federation took no action against Bernard Tapie, the Marseille team's owner.

But the flamboyant businessman, who was a minister in the former Socialist government, has been dragged into the judicial investigation by accusations that he tried to bribe the former Valenciennes coach, Boro Primorac, to take the blame for fixing the match.

No sanctions were imposed against the Valenciennes player Jacques Glassmann, who first made the bribery allegations against Marseille and said he had refused the offer.

Eydelie, Burruchaga and Robert

have all admitted their involvement. Bernès has consistently denied offering a bribe.

The Valenciennes players said Bernès offered them the bribe, with Eydelie acting as a middle man, before the league match May 20. Marseille won it, 1-0, then won the Champions' Cup six days later by beating AC Milan by the same score.

The federation decided Wednesday that both Valenciennes and Marseille lost the league match. Valenciennes has since been relegated from the first to the second division.

The federation said a decision would be made later on whether

Marseille would be allowed to take part in this season's French Cup.

After Marseille's ouster from the lucrative Champions' Cup, Olympique officials said they hoped to be allowed to still compete in the Intercontinental Cup and the Super Cup this year to help rescue the team financially.

But FIFA's secretary general, Sepp Blatter, said Wednesday that "I don't see how FIFA can now allow OM to play an international match like the Intercontinental Cup," which pits Europe's champion against South America's.

UEFA, he said, would certainly follow suit and keep Olympique out of the Super Cup, which would have matched Marseille against the

Cup Winners' Cup champion, Parma.

"In fact it's difficult, if not impossible, to see how Olympique Marseille from now can play a match outside France, even a friendly," Blatter said.

Jean-Louis Leveau, vice president of the Marseille team, said the fact that the sanctions were imposed pending a court decision was "a positive thing," that was relieved that no action was taken against Marseille's current league campaign. The federation has the power to deduct points or even relegate Olympique to the second division.

"It gives us the chance to win another league title, as a victory on the pitch would be the best re-

sponse possible in this affair," Leveau said.

Fournet-Fayard, the federation's president, said Bernès would be returning to a hospital in the coming days for further treatment. Still Tapie's right-hand man at the club at the time, Bernès spent about a week in a hospital being treated for depression after the allegations first surfaced.

Tuesday, after being interviewed at the federation's headquarters in Paris, he burst into tears and said, "Suicide is the only thing left for me to prove I was never implicated in this affair."

He added, "My life is ruined." (Reuters, AFP, AP)

### SIDELINES

#### Gretzky Gets \$25.5 Million Contract

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Wayne Gretzky has agreed to sign a new three-year, \$25.5 million contract with the Los Angeles Kings that will make him the highest-paid athlete in North America.

Gretzky, 32, the all-time leading scorer in the NHL, will earn \$8.5 million per season, according to the Kings' owner, Bruce McNall. That is more than double his current \$3 million annual salary.

It also tops the \$7.2 million yearly salary being paid the San Francisco Giants' outfielder, Barry Bonds. Until now, Bonds's six-year, \$43 million contract was considered the highest in North American sports.

#### NBA and Turner Expand Telecasts

NEW YORK (AP) — The NBA and Turner Broadcasting have announced a four-year extension of their television contract that will bring a game of the week to TBS and assure that every playoff game will be on some national TV network.

Turner will pay \$350 million for the four years, beginning in the 1994-95 season; that is an increase of about 25 percent over the fees paid the past four years.

TNT will broadcast about 45 regular-season games, down from the present 50. TBS also will televise a Thursday night in each of the 25 weeks of the season, while moving its Atlanta Hawks games to the Turner-owned regional sports network, Sports South, or other local independent stations. TNT will continue to do about 35 playoff games, and TBS also will do about 10.

#### For the Record

Elery Hanley, the British rugby team's most successful captain, announced his retirement from the international game at age 32. He was captain a record 19 times, with 13 victories. (AP)

#### Quotable

• Ian Wooldridge, a London Daily Mail columnist, on the National Tennis Center in Flushing Meadow, New York: "There may be more horrific venues to stage Open tennis championships, but outside the Khyber Pass and Death Valley, California, they do not readily come to mind." (AP)



Julio Salinas drove a shot by Albania's goalkeeper, Foto Strakosha, for his third goal during Spain's 5-1 Group 3 triumph in Tirana.

## Spain and Italy Win, Norway Closes In On World Cup Slot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

A hat-trick by Barcelona striker Julio Salinas helped Spain sink Albania, 5-1, Wednesday in Tirana and keep alive its hopes of qualifying for the 1994 World Cup finals.

Spain went into the match trailing Ireland by four points and Denmark by three in Group Three and desperately needed a victory to retain a chance of getting to the United States next year.

But Spain does have a superior goal differential to Ireland and Denmark, which it plays in its remaining matches.

Salinas began the trouncing in the fourth minute when, despite being surrounded by four Albanian defenders in the goal area, he managed to slip the ball beneath the diving body of goalkeeper Foto Strakosha.

Defender Antonio Muñoz made it 2-0 in the 18th minute with a low shot from some 14 meters out, seconds after a header by Salinas rebounded off the crossbar.

Salinas had better luck 12 minutes later when Muñoz lobbed a cross into the goal mouth and the Barcelona forward headed it home to make it 3-0.

The 40th minute saw the home side's determination pay off when Kushta took down a long pass from the back and, from 25 meters, out lobbed the ball in to make it 3-1.

But Salinas dealt a punishing blow in the 58th minute when he broke free down the center and neatly pushed the ball past goalie Strakosha for his hat-trick.

Ten minutes later, defender José Luis Pérez Caminero, playing his second international match, made it 5-1 when he headed a high bouncing ball home.

Albania, last in the group, was without two top players.

Italy 3, Estonia 0: Juventus forward Roberto Baggio capped a fine performance with a brace of goals in Tallinn as Italy boosted its chances of reaching the finals.

Baggio netted a first-half penalty shot, then drove home a neat half-volley 17 minutes from the end for his 19th goal in just 30 international. Substitute Roberto Mancini scored in the 59th minute after more good work by Baggio.

The victory put three-time World Cup winner Italy into second place in Group 1. The Italians have 12 points from eight matches, one point behind Switzerland, while Portugal has 10 points but a match in hand on the top two.

Italy will be guaranteed a place in the finals in the United States if it wins its last two matches, at home to Scotland and Portugal.

Norway 1, Poland 0: Jonstein Flo scored eight minutes into the second half in Oslo, and Norway virtually clinched a berth in the World Cup finals.

The victory gave Norway 14 points atop the Group Two standings and a three-point lead over England and the Netherlands. The top three teams have two games left each and the unbeaten Norwegian now have an excellent chance of making it to the finals after failing to qualify 10 straight times.

After a first half with Norwegian tensions running high, Flo struck in the 56th minute from close range after a pass from Roger Nilsen and a header into the goal area from Henning Berg. Erik Thorstvedt, who earned his fifth straight shut-out for Norway, including four World Cup qualifiers, was sent off by the referee late in the second half.

Norway made its only start in the World Cup finals in 1938.

Netherlands 7, San Marino 0: The Netherlands' trouncing of San Marino in Bologna moved the Dutch team into a tie with England in second place of Group Two.

The Netherlands scored three goals in the first half and added four in the second. John Bosman was the leading scorer with three goals.

The amateur team from the tiny independent republic in central Italy remained last in the group with a record of one tie and eight losses, and one point.

• Rade Ogancovic, who coached Cameroon to the 1982 World Cup finals, has been hired to coach the Chinese Olympic team for at least two years, press reports in Beijing said Wednesday.

The report said Foshan Ceramic Group Ltd. would pay Ogancovic 600,000 yuan (about \$100,000) for the first year.

The national team failed in its two attempts to qualify for the World Cup and the Olympic team just missed making it to the 1992 Games.

Ogancovic, who played for Yugoslavia in the 1958 World Cup, will be concentrating on the 1996 and 2000 World Cups. Besides Cameroon and Yugoslavia, he has coached the national teams of Egypt, Jordan, the Ivory Coast and Switzerland. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

## GAMES: Olympic Vote Has Become a Plebiscite on China's Future Role

Continued from Page 1

organized by the Chinese government concerned the Committee more than talk of political prisoners.

"What about the events this morning?" Mr. Scott said, alluding to the dissolution of the Russian parliament on Tuesday. "I can tell you, the East Europeans are talking about nothing else right now."

It is difficult to gauge how news strikes the Committee members. The apparent collapse of Sydney's bid in the last month, after being seen as the favorite for more than a year, has been linked in part to a resolution by the U.S. House of Representatives denouncing Beijing's effort. Rather than buckle under to a U.S. government blamed for beginning the Olympic boycotts of 1980 and 1984, several voters reportedly are supporting Beijing to spite the Americans for interfering.

But will such convictions remain strong throughout the voting? Primo Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation and a Committee voter, has

been quoted as predicting that China will win with 48 votes on the first ballot.

"Who can be certain? While myriad voices shout at them, the voters have moved among the hotels this week, sheltered by limousines, protected by the police. Representatives from every bidding city have been lurking in hotel lobbies to meet the members during breaks in their meetings.

"It's mostly cocktail talk now," Mr. Scott said. "We have 15 working ambassadors working on behalf of our bid. Each has a list of members they're responsible for, people they've been getting to know over the last many months. You see the members at coffee breaks, lunches, dinners, phone calls."

"At this point," he added, "you're phoning them up really to remind them of your existence. Our rule is person to person. It's not you. What you're doing is, you're making 90 pitches to 90 people, not one pitch to 90 people."

Richard Dicker, a lawyer for the U.S. group Human Rights Watch, said he had prepared statements to

be released Thursday night after the vote, regardless of the outcome. The Committee has ignored demands that they officially consider human rights when selecting Olympic sites, he said, but he promised to make Committee corporate sponsors aware of abuses in China should Beijing be chosen.

"These corporations that have been in varying degrees behind Beijing's candidacy, they have a role to play in China and that will not go away," he said. "We will get the information to the chief executives of those corporations, good reliable information on human rights in China, and we will ask them to use their influence on the country in a constructive way."

Athletes and officials were still arriving to support their countries' bids on Wednesday. Vice Prime Minister Li Lanqing appeared at a press conference to back the Chinese effort. The prime ministers of Australia, Britain and Turkey are to address the Committee during the presentations.

"The members will go in at 9 in the morning, and they will not

emerge until after 7 at night," Mr. Scott said. "They will be in capsule. All of the hype will wither away, and they will be faced by the real issues."

After voting, the members will be bused across town to the Stade Louis II, where the Committee president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, will open an envelope before an audience of about 2,400 people. Whether the envelope contains the name of Beijing or not, the moment will mark a crucial point in the Olympic movement.

It is only China's obvious faults that give Sydney and Manchester a chance of winning the right to stage the Olympics.

But if not for the 1989 crackdown, said Mr. Scott, "I wonder if Beijing would want it so much?"

## Samaranch Is Re-Elected For a Third 4-Year Term

MONTE CARLO — Juan Antonio Samaranch, who became president of the IOC in 1980, was re-elected Wednesday to a third four-year term.

Samaranch, 73, ran unopposed after announcing at last year's Olympics in his home town of Barcelona that he would stand for a further term.

The IOC's director general, François Carrard, said Samaranch had been re-elected by acclamation by the other 89 members attending the IOC's session in Monte Carlo.

Samaranch's new term will expire in 1997 and the members agreed to the former diplomat's request that the 1997 session be held in Lausanne, Switzerland, headquarters of the IOC and a city with which he has close ties.

Carrard said Marc Hodler of Switzerland, president of the International Ski Federation, had been elected IOC vice president to replace the outgoing He Zhenliang of China.

Anita DeFranz, who replaced fellow American Robert Helmsick on the executive board when Helmsick resigned in 1991 over allegations of ethical misconduct, was re-elected to the board for a further four years.

Keba Mbaye of Senegal was brought on to the board for a one-year term.

Carrard said Hodler, DeFranz and Mbaye had been elected unopposed.

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ART BUCHWALD

The Walls of Los Angeles

WASHINGTON — It is no secret that, despite all sorts of promises, there is not much progress in rebuilding Los Angeles. It therefore came as a surprise when President Clinton promised Arafat he would find the money to rebuild Jericho on the West Bank.



Buchwald

What is to prevent our government from taking money earmarked for L.A. to finance Bosnia? he asked. "We wouldn't go near Bosnia unless, of course, the Serbs would agree not to shell it and the Croats would agree not to attack it and the Muslims would promise not to burn it to the ground," he answered.

'Jurassic Park' Edges 'Stars Wars,' Eyes 'E.T.'

LOS ANGELES — "Jurassic Park" became No. 2 on the list of top-grossing films in the United States, edging past "Star Wars." In its 15th weekend "Jurassic Park" grossed \$2.1 million, bringing its 122-day total to \$322.1 million.

"I wonder what would happen if we demanded Disneyland become an open city?" "Shortstop, on paper Los Angeles deserves the same amount of aid as Jericho — but you're not foreign and there is just so much money to go around. The only way I think you'll get Washington's attention is if you declare war on Malibu."

Bruce Willis: Striking Out at Hollywood

By Bernard Weinraub

LOS ANGELES — Bruce Willis laughed. "If anyone said this career was going to happen," he said, "if anyone said I was going to make more money on one picture than anyone in my county in New Jersey made in their entire lives, if anyone said I'd have people trying to take pictures of me when I walk outside and wackos following me around and me living this life, I would have said, 'Hey, you're out of your mind.'"

Willis' newest film, "Striking Distance," is No. 1 at the U.S. box office this week, a testament to the movie star's drawing power, and certainly not to the reviews, which were modest at best. But Willis, 38, accepts the film, his overall success and his stardom as if he finds it all a little hard to believe.



"I'm still amazed at the venal garbage that goes on in this town," he says.

Unusually blunt, even by Hollywood standards, Willis is engaging, snarled and rich enough not to mind where the chips fall. He rarely gives interviews because, he said, the news media have misrepresented and misquoted him and treated him badly. His feistiness and toughness, he implied, can be misconstrued as throwing his weight around.

Willis knows that "Striking Distance" may founder over the next few weeks, but he shrugs that possibility off. "I'm not a devout man," he said in another interview during a break in the making of a new film, "Color of Night."

His wife, Demi Moore, is expecting their third child in the spring. He talks of returning to New York to appear on the stage. He has read several plays, he said, but he won't discuss them, saying he has not made up his mind about them.

Willis plainly misses New York. He grew up in Penns Grove, New Jersey, worked after high school at the nearby Dupont chemical plant, like his father, and then quit to study acting at Montclair State.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include location, today's high/low, and tomorrow's high/low.

ASIA

Table with weather forecasts for Asia. Columns include location, today's high/low, and tomorrow's high/low.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle from Sept. 22.

PEOPLE

And the Winners Are: Booker Prize Short List. The judges Wednesday announced the short list for the £20,000 (£30,000) Booker Prize, which is awarded to novelists from Britain and the Commonwealth.

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Table of AT&T Access Numbers for various countries, listing the access number and the local number to dial.

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